THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE WIRES

NO ONE SEEMS STARTLED nowadays by proposals for Government ownership of telegraphs. Postmaster-General Hitchcock advocated it officially as a member of the Taft Administration. Followers of newspaper opinion are familiar with the arguments pro and con. But the rumors of the Wilson Administration's intentions in this direction have provoked pointed suggestions from its opponents to the effect that, whatever merit the abstract proposition may have, the program as outlined in the dispatches has little, while the present is no time for its consideration. So far, it should be said, only its opponents have been heard from. The Dallas *News* (Dem.) has no objection to Government ownership of telegraphs, but finds the report that the President will "thrust this question" upon Congress next winter "altogether incredible," since "his heaviest task now is to hold his party together, and it is hardly a compliment to his sense of expedience to suppose that he would, just now, toss an apple of discord into the ranks of men who need but little provocation to set them into fighting one another." Then, too, it occurs to the New York *Times* (Ind.) that "if the wireless is as successful as its pioneers hope," the Government's acquirement of wire communications would be "backing the wrong horse." And with the same thought in mind, *The Wall Street Journal* exclaims: "Great idea to spend hundreds of millions of the public money expropriating telegraph wires which may be obsolete in ten years with the development of wireless." The reports from Washington say that the Government contemplates the eventual acquisition of the telegraphs through the control of long-distance telephones. As the New York *Press* sums up the chief points of the rumored program as given in the dispatches:

> "If the parcel post could be made a success as a Government operation, a Government telegraph service could be made an equal success.
>
> "If the telegraph corporations will not be reasonable in giving themselves over to the Government, then the government, through control and operation of the telephone systems, can harry the telegraph companies into a meek surrender.
>
> "While it would be an enormous expense to buy the telegraph companies as a business proposition, if the American systems could be had at bargain rates—forced by competitive attacks of telephone systems controlled by the Government—then it would be as good a business for the Government to be in as the parcel post has proved to be."

It seems extremely doubtful to the Savannah *News* (Dem.) that there can be anything in the story "that the Government aims to get the telegraph lines by such a method." And a number of editors and Washington correspondents note that this report has been left without official confirmation, so that they look upon it as at most "a feeler." The Administration, concludes the Savannah paper,

> "May contemplate Government ownership of the lines, but if it does it will acquire them in a way that wouldn't be open to criticism.
>
> "The telegraph lines are owned by many thousands of people. It would be unjust to render their property worthless in order to get possession of it. When all the facts are known, it doubtless will appear that if the Administration is planning Government ownership of the telegraph lines its plan includes the buying of the lines at a fair price."

Long arguments against the "delusive promises" of Government ownership of the wires appear in the New York *Journal of Commerce* and *Times*, Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and Baltimore *American* (Rep.). The New York *Press* (Prog.) takes less extreme ground. It recognizes the strength of the arguments for public ownership of the means of communication by wire, saying:

> "If it were necessary, for example, to establish communications with or throughout territory where the business could not possibly be self-supporting, the Government could do such a thing purely as a duty to a part of the public, when private corporations could not be expected to do the same thing. And then, of course, there is always the possibility that the Government may require the exclusive handling of wire communications for purposes of war. And whether we concede the economic advantages or not of such Government operation, there is a certain consistency in maintaining that if the Government provides and operates mail communications, it ought to provide and operate all other communications, so as to have a correlated whole."

But nobody, *The Press* continues, "can extract cold reason out of the proposition that because the Government has done well with the parcel post it could do as well with the telegraph lines." We are reminded that in the one case it had all the necessary machinery in existence and in operation; in the other, the whole service would have to be created, "unless it took over the whole telegraph business as it stands, with all the persons now engaged in the telegraph business to help out the Government." And in this case the same results, as far as the public is concerned, would be obtained by having the Government undertake, not to own, but "to control the operation of the telegraph

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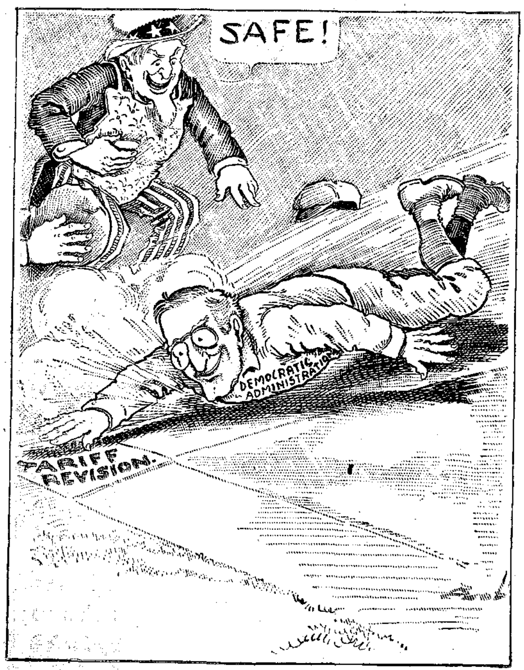
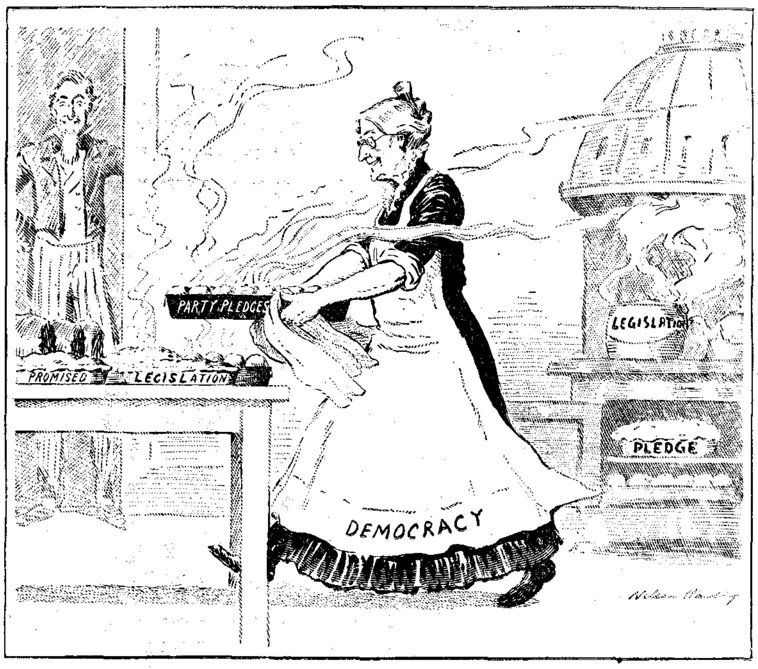


THE FIRST RUN.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



"SHE'S MAKING GOOD!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WHY THE DEMOCRATS ARE HAPPY.

lines and to govern their rates and the conditions of their rendering their service—to control and govern all this, privately owned and operated."

Yet, despite all objections and the silence at the White House and the Post-Office Department, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* Washington correspondent believes that the Postmaster-General will make recommendations as outlined above at the coming session of Congress and that the President will support him. Congressman David John Lewis, of Maryland, is said to be helping the Administration in the preparation of data, and to have estimated the cost of the purchase of the telephone systems of the country at about $900,000,000. In the opinion of the New York *Commercial*, "the usual objections to government ownership, and its practical operation, particularly such examples as England's losing investment in the telephone field, may be disregarded as applied to this latest suggestion that the key to government acquisition of the telegraph lines lies in obtaining control of the long-distance telephone lines." *The Commercial's* objections to "this latest suggestion" are found in its presentation of the existing conditions of telephone and telegraph ownership:

> "The American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns the only long-distance telephone wire system in the country. Obviously the suggestion is to acquire this company's wires and system. Then the telegraph companies will be brought to terms. The Bell corporation is in a sense a transportation company. It licenses local concerns, holds as a rule 51 per cent. of their capitalization, and collects all charges for all long-distance messages sent over its lines which connect the various community systems. There are more than 5,200 local exchanges in its system, with 14,610,813 miles of wires.
>
> "It covers the country like a fisherman's net. It owns practical control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and is a far more valuable property than the Western Union and Mackay companies combined. Then, too, it has Canadian rights, and controls the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. How the Dominion Government would look upon American official control and operation of its long-distance service probably has not been considered.
>
> "The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has a capitalization of $343,993,200 and a funded debt of $160,384,000. Its dividends last year totaled $26,000,000. The suggestion that the easiest way of acquiring the telegraph lines is by taking over this vast organization needs no further comment than the contrasting statement that the Western Union's capitalization is but $99,817,100, and its funded debt $28,745,000, while the Mackay system, including the $23,000,000 cable concern, is capitalized for but $91,380,000, and has no funded debt."

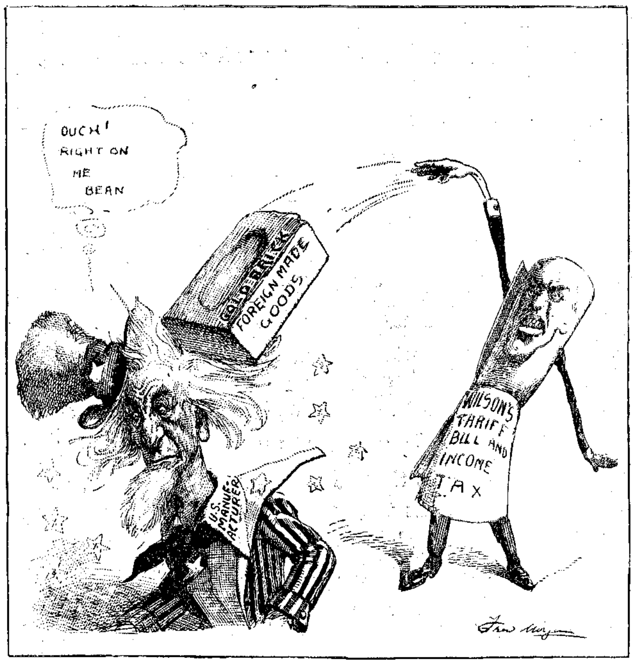
THE BANKERS' OBJECTIONS TO THE CURRENCY BILL

ALTHO THE PRIME PURPOSE of the Glass-Owen Currency Bill, as President Wilson has pointed out, is to supply "the second and final step in setting the business of this country free," the bankers continue to insist that in its present form it will have exactly the opposite effect upon that branch of business which they represent. While their specific objections to this Administration measure were made public more than a month ago by the bankers' conference in Chicago (see THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 6), the force of their protest is greatly increased by the virtually unanimous indorsement of the 2,400 delegates to the American Bankers' Association convened last week in Boston. It further developed at this convention that dissatisfaction with the pending legislation is not confined, as some of the bill's champions have contended, to those great and powerful banks which constitute the alleged "money trust," but extends to the so-called "country banks"—institutions whose capital is not less than $25,000 nor more than $250,000. Moreover, the assembled bankers frankly declared that the proposed law could not be effective unless it commanded the approval and enlisted the cooperation of the banks. This crucial point is thus urged upon the Administration's attention by the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

> "The banks can put life into the Federal reserve banking system, and they can take its life away. They can even refuse to give it any life at all by declining to subscribe to the capital stock of the Federal reserve banks. But having subscribed and paid in the capital, having put the system in operation, they will have the power, if it works to their and the public's loss and disadvantage, to destroy it altogether by withdrawing their membership. It would not be necessary for the member banks to go into liquidation; they could withdraw by surrendering their national charters and carrying on business under State laws.
>
> "It will be well for the Administration and for Congress to keep this somewhat important fact in mind."

Among the objections set forth by the Chicago conference and reaffirmed by the Boston convention, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), four are of outstanding importance. These are:

> "The national board of seven, all of whom, under the bill, would be either Government officers or Presidential appointees,


OUCH! RIGHT ON ME BEAN
GOLD BRICK FOREIGN MADE GOODS
WILSON'S TARIFF BILL AND INCOME TAX
U.S. MANUFACTURER

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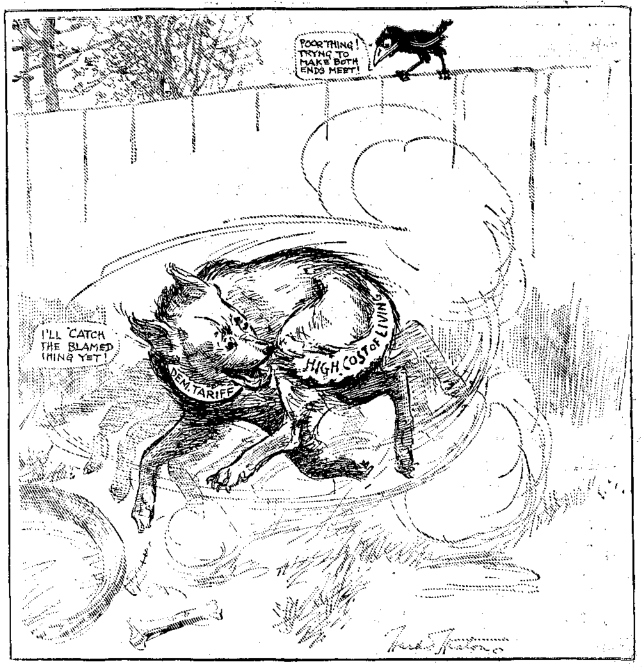
GETTING USED TO "THE NEW FREEDOM."

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.


POOR THING! TRYING TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET!
I'LL CATCH THE BLAMED THING YET!
DEM. TARIFF
HIGH COST OF LIVING

LIKE A PUPPY CHASING ITS TAIL.

—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

—AND WHY THEY ARE NOT.

should contain, the convention holds, a minority of three, named by the regional reserve banks. National banks should not, as in the present bill, be required to join the system and subscribe to the capital of the regional reserve banks; membership should be optional. The national board should not be empowered to require rediscount of one regional reserve bank's paper by another. Finally, note issues should be described in the act, not as obligations of the United States, but as obligations of the Federal reserve banks, issued by permission of the Federal reserve board."

Turning to some of the more spirited attacks leveled against the bill by speakers before the convention, we find James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, denouncing it as ineffectual, insincere, and socialistic. He said in part:

"One serious defect is that the bill will not and can not do what on its face it proposes to do.

"It does not simplify the currency. It does nothing with the greenbacks; it leaves the silver certificates where they are; it proposes to retire the outstanding national bank-notes only in the course of time. Our currency will be just as confused and unscientific as before.

"Another failure, in frankness at least, is the repudiation of the central-bank idea in name and the acceptance of it in fact. The proposed national and local reserve associations are merely variations on the principle of a central national bank with local branches.

"There are practical working weaknesses even more serious. First among these is the projected political control of the currency and banking of the country. The establishment of a Federal reserve board, vesting control of our banking, credit, and note issues in men chosen necessarily with some reference to political considerations, and at least partly subservient to party demands, is a proposition that sets reason and all our experience at defiance.

"The bill in its present form is too socialistic to suit the temper of the body of our people."

Another speaker, A. Barton Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency, ex-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and now chairman of the Chase National Bank of New York, also characterized the bill as "socialistic"; and he declared to B. C. Forbes, business editor of the New York *American*, that if forced through as it stands, it "would sound the death-knell of the national banks." On this point he went on to say:

"If we have 5 per cent. more money than is needed, money becomes a drug; if we have 5 per cent. less than needed, we have stringency. The new law would take $105,000,000 out of the national banks alone and put it into these Federal reserve banks still unborn—banks without any building, any furniture, any clerical force or anything. This $105,000,000 would be absolutely useless during the transition period. The same would apply to $105,000,000 Government deposits. Also to $250,000,000 country bank reserves deposited in the larger cities.

"You could not take all that amount of money and shovel it into another organization without pitching every national bank out of business. No bank could lend a dollar, but would have to let all loans run off to meet the situation."

Senator Owen, who is in charge of the bill in the Senate, suggests that the action of the Boston convention is not so significant as it seems, since bankers' conventions "are often engineered by a few active gentlemen who have what they conceive to be a class purpose to serve" and "do not of necessity at all represent the sentiment of the bankers of the country."

Meanwhile the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency continues its hearings on the measure, one of the most interesting witnesses being Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, the institution recently accused by Senator Owen of carrying on a campaign of "misrepresentation" about the bill. In the New York *World's* (Dem.) Washington correspondence we read that Mr. Vanderlip told the committee that the bill is based upon sound principles, and, with a few amendments, will be an excellent measure. While stating that without these amendments he would not care to see it passed, he said that much of the opposition to the bill was due to the selfishness of some bankers and the ignorance of others. Here are some of the benefits which Mr. Vanderlip thinks will result from the proposed legislation:

"The bill accomplishes elasticity of note issue if adequate provisions are made for retiring present bond-secured notes and if the notes would be kept out of State bank reserves.

"The bill will tend to create a discount market, which is extremely desirable.

"It will lessen, if not entirely reduce, the advantage which borrowers on Stock Exchange collateral have over commercial borrowers.

"It will not decrease New York's financial supremacy. It will be a very important factor to increase it. Interest rates will not fluctuate so much and New York will become an international banking center.

"A repetition of a panic from the same causes that brought about the 1907 panic would be impossible."

A THREAT TO OUTLAW A STRIKE

THERE MAY BE "a head-on collision between Governor Foss and the New Haven engineers," to use a Springfield *Republican* phrase, or one of the two approaching bodies may see a danger-signal and put on the brakes, or even back up. The engineers and firemen are considering a strike because of the company's new rules regarding promotion and discipline, and the Governor threatens them with a State law "to prohibit all strikes of railway employees." In this the Massachusetts executive is, in the opinion of papers represented by the Detroit *Free Press*, occupying "wholly untenable ground," from which he will have to retreat. On the other hand, a number of dailies would like to inform the dissatisfied employees of the New Haven that they are the ones who will have to back down from what the New York *Telegraph* calls their "indefensible position." Whatever the outcome may be, the Governor's idea of abolishing strikes by law interests the editors, while they also have a word to say about the union's insistence upon a "hard and fast seniority rule" for promotion. A few weeks ago, as readers of Eastern newspapers will recall, the new management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, "for the sole purpose of increasing the safety of our service," issued new rules regulating the advancement of firemen and engineers, putting more emphasis upon fitness and less upon seniority. These rules, explained General Manager Bardo, "will not interfere with the seniority of the men except where the questions of fitness, ability, and previous service are involved, and since these requirements can be definitely fixt by the record and service of the men involved, there is no opportunity for favoritism and none will be permitted." Yet the leaders among the men are hardly convinced of the truth of this last statement. The new order, too, supersedes the code agreed upon by the railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and in the opinion of the adjustment committee "it would be only a short time before the rules and working conditions that have taken years of hard work to build up would be destroyed and the engineers and firemen would be in the same condition that they were in before the organizations were formed." Hence the strike vote now being taken. But Governor Foss, firmly convinced that public opinion would be against these railway workers in the event of a strike, and determined to do all in his power to prevent the "public calamity" of a stoppage on the system connecting Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut with one another and with New York, sent an emphatically worded letter to the headquarters of the two unions concerned, from which we quote these significant sentences:

> "A strike upon the New Haven system means the stopping of the wheels of industry, loss of employment to hundreds of thousands of laborers, interference with the regular supply of food and fuel, and a consequent high death-rate among invalids and infants. As Governor of the Commonwealth, I am bound to take such action as I can to prevent such a public calamity.
>
> "The real issue is not between the railroad and its employees, but between the employees and the people of this Commonwealth; and the question is whether the lives of the people shall be placed in jeopardy by the maintenance of the seniority rule, and whether, in order to enforce this rule, our people must submit to the evils incident to a railroad strike.
>
> "If the strike is called I shall ask the council to join me in summoning a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting laws which, after providing effective remedies for all grievances of employees, shall absolutely prohibit strikes of railroad operatives employed within the Commonwealth."

In this "clear note," says the New York *Evening Post*, "Governor Foss has so affected the situation as to break the backbone of the strike movement." Other papers are much less sanguine, tho there are manifestations of approval from many who have hitherto seen less to praise than to censure in the Governor's public acts. These supporters take a stand in this three-sided controversy, among Governor, employees, and railroad managers, which is outlined in this paragraph from the New York *Globe's* editorial page:

> "It is manifest that at a time when the public is aroused over the large number of preventable railway wrecks talk of strikes to resist measures for assuring safety will not be tolerated. The right of the men to organize to secure fair wages and protection against capricious exercise of despotic power is denied by no one. Their right to put their personal interest above the safety of human life is denied by every one. If the management of railways is to be held accountable, as it should be held, for the maximum safety possible, it must be free to employ in passenger service none but men of whose entire fitness to assume grave responsibility it has ample proof. This is the essence of man-efficiency higher up."

Governor Foss's threat "is radical," admits the Washington *Post*, "but possibly it is the only thing that suggests itself in a situation which threatens the health and comfort as well as the commercial prosperity of his State." The strike suggestion, according to the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, really means "that the whole community shall be sacrificed to the domination of a single class," and "if there are no laws to meet such an intolerable condition, then new laws must be passed." New laws, but what new laws? *The Wall Street Journal*, which praises Governor Foss for taking the stand he does, doubts whether any legislature can enact a law, which, as the Governor puts it, "shall absolutely prohibit strikes of railroad operatives employed within the Commonwealth." Yet perhaps this can be attained in a less direct way. As this financial daily observes:

> "There is no doubt that the legislature of any State can apply the principles of the Sherman Law to labor-unions. It can, for instance, make the taking of a strike ballot, or an order from union headquarters to the men to hold themselves in readiness to walk out, or the final order to cease work, evidence of a conspiracy in restraint of trade.
>
> "Even without going to such lengths, the legislature could handle the situation as it exists on the New Haven very effectively. It would have only to pass a law compelling railroad corporations to select engineers and conductors in the order of their fitness and training for the responsibilities imposed upon them, providing a jail sentence for any employee or group of employees who should attempt to interfere with the rational and diligent efforts of railroad corporations to protect the lives of passengers and men."

And *The Journal of Commerce*, taking up Governor Foss's suggestion that the Massachusetts legislature should memorialize Congress and urge upon it the enactment of such legislation as may be needed for the prevention of strikes affecting interstate commerce, comments as follows:

> "There must be some legislation which shall place railroad employees on a par with the railroad employers in conducting the business of transportation so far as the terms and conditions of employment are concerned. This would mean that another declaration of law under the principles of the Federal Government should be made—a declaration that all wages paid, as well as charges for any services rendered in the transportation of property, passengers, etc., shall be reasonable and just. A declaration of this character would give the railroad employees the status of quasi-public servants, and it is obviously in this direction that any such legislation as Governor Foss has in his mind must take shape."

Returning to the Governor's plan for outlawing the railroad strike in Massachusetts, we find both the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Savannah *News* doubting whether he would be able to get any such legislation passed. "The notion of a law against strikes," we are reminded, can not be advanced without lining up the whole mass of union-labor votes "against any lawmaker who accepts that notion." And the Savannah paper does not think that any law would be effective. In Massachusetts the Springfield *Republican*, which welcomes the action of Governor Foss because it places the public interest in the operation of public utilities "in clear, sharp outline before the Commonwealth," sees "much that is utterly impracticable in the Governor's program." For instance:

"The Massachusetts legislature might pass bills all winter prohibiting railroad strikes; the Governor might sign them and place them on the statute-book. But the engineers of the New Haven still might lawfully strike in Rhode Island or Connecticut, and thus bring about the paralysis of transportation."

Moreover, as the Detroit *Free Press*, which seldom takes the labor side in such controversies, observes:

"The men in the New Haven service may be unreasonable in their opposition to the new company rules and morally unjustified in threatening to walk out, but however wrong-headed their stand, it is not to be remedied by an attempt at sheer despotism. . . . . . .

"In his desire to avoid a tie-up of the New Haven road, Governor Foss seems to have forgotten that the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution contains a clause prohibiting involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime, and that devices for preventing walkouts which may pass muster in Canada or France or Germany could not be tolerated for an instant in this country."

But the statements of Governor Foss were not to go unanswered by the railroad workers, and the explanation of their position in their reply to him may well round out the discussion. After suggesting that the strike is a matter of as "grave concern" to those directly involved as to the people of the State generally, and expressing regret that the Governor should have seen fit to take "a stand with the corporation and against the employees," before giving the latter "the opportunity to present their side of this controversy," the representatives of the engineers and trainmen thus defend their position:

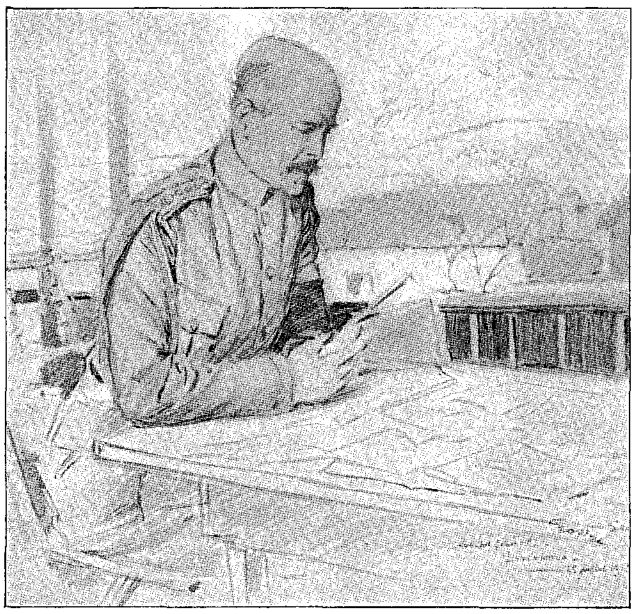
"Seniority rules have been in effect upon all railroads in the Commonwealth for many years, and have been to the traveling public the greatest possible assurance that only employees of experience and tested ability could be placed in charge of trains, and we are of the firm belief that if the traveling public but realized the increased dangers that would exist under operating rules that would permit of favoritism, that it is not only possible, but probable, under the revival of the old customs, that it would submit to the evils incident to a strike rather than to permit of the revival of the old conditions.

"Our position in this respect will not be indefensible, and we hesitate to believe that the people of New England will array themselves against us until they are informed that we have endangered their safety by accepting the rules thus far objected to. . . . . . .

"If a strike is declared, it will be because no other means of reaching an adjustment of the differences is possible, and we beg to inform you that to the best of our belief the attitude you have assumed to take will act more as an incentive of a strike than as a preventive of one. As law-abiding citizens, we have only the deepest respect for your office, but believe it to be our duty to those whom we represent as well as to every workingman or woman in the Commonwealth to disagree with you, and to tell you so, on the matter of your recourse to the enactment of law that will curtail the liberties, rights, and privileges of the citizens of the Commonwealth in order that corporate greed may fatten upon products of involuntary servitude."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MACEDONIAN ATROCITIES

By ACCEPTING at their face value the appalling tales of Bulgarian atrocities in Macedonia given to the world by the King of Greece soon after the outbreak of fratricidal war among the Balkan Allies, public opinion in America, according to more than one student of the situation, has done Bulgaria a grave injustice. Because these stories were put into circulation at a time when Bulgaria, bottled up by her foes, was entirely cut off from uncensored communication with the outside world, they gained such headway that belated denials and corrections do not easily overtake them. Consequently a prejudice against the Bulgarians has established itself in the popular mind, with the practical result of freezing up those springs of private charity which would naturally flow to alleviate the bitter sufferings of the Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia. These 150,000 refugees, facing the winter, homeless and destitute, declares a competent witness who has just returned from Bulgaria, "will perish miserably unless help is given them from the outside."



From a drawing made at headquarters by Georges Scott for the Paris "Illustration."

KING CONSTANTINE I., OF GREECE,

As he looks when planning a battle. His vigorous denunciations of Bulgarian "atrocities" are now looked upon by recent investigators as due more to patriotic fervor than to knowledge of the facts.

This witness is Prof. W. S. Monroe, a well-known educator, lecturer, and traveler, who adds his voice to that of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles in a plea for a fair and understanding attitude toward "heroic, but unfortunate Bulgaria." While Mr. Monroe does not deny that the Bulgars, in common with all the nations involved in the Balkan disturbances, have committed atrocities, he declares himself "profoundly convinced that for every atrocity committed by a Bulgarian, twenty like atrocities have been committed by Greeks." He also reminds us that it was Bulgaria who demanded an international commission to investigate these charges, and Greece and Servia who put obstacles in the path of it. Despite these obstacles, the commission has done its work and will publish its report in November. In the meantime Mr. Monroe, writing in the Springfield *Republican*, makes the following interesting contribution to our knowledge of the subject:

"I have personally interviewed hundreds of Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia; and, after the armistice, I made a horseback trip to some of the regions from which they were forced to flee. Of more than 150,000 such refugees who were compelled to flee from their homes, a few only were able to take with them their cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. Their descriptions of atrocities committed by Greek troops are heart-rending, and would be incredible but for the overwhelming testimony on all sides. There was wholesale massacre of the Bulgarian population in the parts of Macedonia occupied by the Greek Army—the victims in many cases being horribly mutilated.

"Extermination of the Bulgarian population was evidently carried out on a preconceived plan, the cavalry in many cases being employed for the purpose. Surrounding the villages, the troops pursued all those who attempted to escape, sabering indiscriminately men, women, and children. Not only did general massacre take place, but villages and grain fields were burned. In cases where emissaries urged the villagers not to flee, no mercy was shown. Practically all the regions traversed by the Greek troops have been devastated. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the United States Army, and myself visited 5,000 of these refugees in the region of Samokov and interviewed many of them. Subsequently I interviewed hundreds of refugees from Kukush, Dramen, Dorran, and other regions laid waste by the Greeks. The story in most cases is as above summarized."

Moreover, continues Professor Monroe, certain Greek documents recently published confirm the testimony of the Macedonian refugees. These documents are letters from Greek soldiers to their people at home, taken by Bulgarian troops in the region of Raglog from the 19th Regiment of the 7th Greek Division. Omitting names and addresses for the sake of brevity, Professor Monroe quotes the following extracts:

> "This war has been painful. We have burned all the villages abandoned by the Bulgarians. The latter burn the Greek villages and we burn the Bulgarian villages. They massacre and we massacre, and the Mannlicher has worked against all those of this wicked nation who have fallen into our hands. Of the 1,200 prisoners we made at Nigrita, only 41 remain in the prisons.
>
> "Here in Vrondron (Brodi) I have taken five Bulgarians with a girl of Serres. We shut them all up in a caracol (guardhouse), and kept them. The girl was killed. While still alive we thrust out their eyes.
>
> "From Serres to the frontier we have burned all the villages of the Bulgarians. We kill them like sparrows.
>
> "We burn all the Bulgarian villages and we kill all the Bulgarians who fall into our hands.
>
> "The Hellenic Army sets fire to every Bulgarian village that it reaches, and massacres all those whom it meets.
>
> "I was given sixteen Bulgarian prisoners to take back to the division, but I only took back two. The others were swallowed up by the darkness, massacred by me."

A representative of the Newark *Evening News* drew from Professor Monroe these additional points:

> "Three-quarters of the population of the country in which these things are said to have occurred were Bulgars. It is not sensible to believe that the Bulgarians would carry on against their own kinsmen such a campaign of extermination as is evident to any one who visits the scene. Besides, King Constantine's stories do not tally with the facts. For instance, he telegraphed that the Bulgars had slaughtered 30,000 Greeks in a town whose population was only 9,000, most of whom were Bulgars and hardly any Greeks. Again he telegraphed that a whole town had been wiped out by the Bulgars, but a few days later he wired that his army had occupied it and that the entire population had turned out to welcome them."

Because all the odium of the Macedonian atrocities has been piled on Bulgarian shoulders, continues Professor Monroe, "the sufferings of Bulgarians driven out of Macedonia will be appalling." To quote further:

> "There are 150,000 Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia in Bulgaria for whom the Bulgarian people are unable to make provision. These refugees are mostly women and children who have actually been forced out of Macedonia with nothing but the clothes on their backs. Their villages have been burned, the crops destroyed, their stock stolen, and the surrounding territory devastated even of its grass. They are camping in the open in Bulgaria, the only haven of refuge open to them. Communities and kindly disposed persons give them such food and other succor as they can, but it is altogether inadequate.
>
> "Now winter is coming on and these refugees, who are dying along the roadsides, will perish miserably unless help is given them from the outside. Sympathy for the Bulgarians, however, has been alienated by reports of the atrocities practised by their soldiers, and this aid will not be forthcoming if this prejudice persists."

This tragic situation should have a special appeal for America, declares the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, because Bulgaria owes much of its progress in recent years to the influence of American educational methods and ideals. Our schools and missions have made their way to this Balkan land, "and now comes the time when those behind them, and whose principles they express, should demonstrate their faith by their works."

FILIPINO FREEDOM DAWNING

WISE OR FOOLISH as one or another may judge it, new or old as they may call it, the writers of the press at least agree on the main fact that the Wilson Administration has now taken a definite step toward Filipino freedom. The announcement that henceforth native Filipinos will have a majority representation on the appointive Philippine Commission, thus giving them control of both houses of the Filipino legislature, is received with many misgivings by papers like the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and *Journal of Commerce*, which have been arguing editorially against recent Democratic proposals for hastening the dawn of Independence Day in the archipelago. On the other hand, a Democratic daily like the New York *World* hails it joyously as a long-wished-for fulfilment of party pledges, and as another reminder to dwellers in foreign lands of our national mission "to proclaim liberty throughout the world." The Administration is content with the admission that it acts with the express intention of hastening the ultimate independence of the islands. Yet the manner of announcement, after a somewhat puzzling silence, was not lacking in a certain dramatic quality. The time chosen was the day the first representative of a Democratic Administration to hold rule over an American dependency arrived in Manila. And it was from a grand stand overlooking the Luneta that Mr. Francis Burton Harrison delivered his inaugural address before an applauding throng of Filipinos. These sentences are taken by the press as embodying the instructions of the United States Government:

> "We regard ourselves as trustees, acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippines. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands and as a preparation for that independence, and we hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us as to the next.
>
> "The Administration will take one step at once. It will give to the native citizens of the islands a majority in the appointive commission, and thus in the upper as well as in the lower house of the legislature. It will do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will thereby be given, in the action of the commission under the new arrangement, of the political capacity of those native citizens who have already come forward to represent and lead their people in affairs."

The new Governor-General further asserted his own accord with the Wilson policy. "Until your independence is complete," he then added significantly, "we shall demand unremitting recognition of our sovereignty." The people of the Philippines, he told them, must now furnish "convincing proof" that they are "capable of establishing a stable Government"—

> "We place within your reach the instruments of redemption. The door of opportunity stands open, and the event, under Providence, is in your hands."

President Wilson's plan, according to a Washington dispatch, will be carried out in this way:

> "The Filipinos already have a majority in the Assembly, the lower branch. They will get a majority on the Commission, which is the upper house, when the American Commissioners, Frank A. Branagan and Vice-Governor Gilbert, are retired in the near future, and their places are filled by natives. Two new American Commissioners, however, will soon be appointed in place of Commissioners Worcester and Elliott, recently resigned. Under the new arrangement there will be six native Commissioners and three Americans."

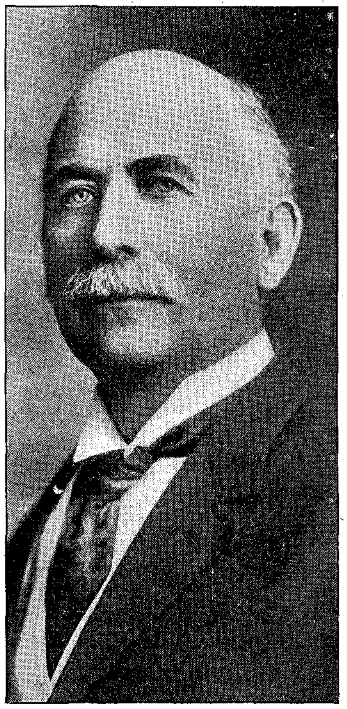
The change promised gladdens the heart of the New York *World*. It is action, after calls for action from four national Democratic conventions. For the Filipinos "it is a promise of greater things to come, such as popular elections," and it is also "an exceedingly tangible realization of virtual independence in one important field." Further:

"No scuttle is involved in this policy and no commitments are made that can not be canceled. . . . . . .

"The main thing so far as we are concerned is that another party pledge has been shown to have vitality and sincerity, and, so far as the Filipinos are concerned, that the means of their emancipation are already in their own hands. The triumph is as great for us as it is for them. Once more, after some years of uncertainty, we proclaim liberty throughout the world."

After this warmth of enthusiasm, the cold atmosphere of doubt and criticism into which we must pass is somewhat chilling. In the judgment of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, to quote one opponent of the Democratic policy, "the experiment goes far enough to impair confidence in the stability of American rule in the Philippines, but falls short of any real test of native capacity to govern." The most objectionable aspect, we are further informed, "is that it tends to support the assumption that with the election of a Democratic President and Congress there necessarily went a 'popular mandate' to adopt a Philippine policy conformable to that outlined in successive Democratic platforms." To the Washington *Post* (Ind.) the Administration's plans seem very much like "beginning at the top in the task of instructing the natives in the ways of self-government, as nothing now stands between them and autonomy, except the Governor-General's veto." The situation looks even worse to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), for it does not seem to think that any veto power rests with the Governor-General, and considers that, with a Filipino Commission as well as a Filipino Assembly, "there will be no veto power short of Washington itself over any legislation, however ill-advised it may be." This, in *The Tribune's* opinion, is a most undesirable arrangement—

> "Of the wisdom of giving the Filipinos at this time control of both branches of the legislature there is doubt. But there can be no doubt of the need of a veto power over every legislature, such as we have in our States, and over Congress itself, and it is obvious that such a power should be exercised as closely as possible to the legislature itself and should be in the closest possible touch with the constituencies thereof."



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HE PREFERS WAGON ROADS TO "JOY ROADS."

Congressman Shackleford favors Federal aid in road-building, but thinks the farmer and his market-wagon should be thought of before the tourist and his motor-car.

Under the new plan the veto power, as *The Tribune* sees it, instead of being in the hands of the resident American Commissioners "on the scene, familiar with the islands' needs and able to act promptly," will be "exercised at Washington by an arbitrary American functionary" personally unknown to the Filipinos and whose acts might be regarded "as oppressive and despotic." Hence, the new plan, "instead of satisfying the Filipino agitators," will "furnish them with a new point of attack."

But whatever may be said of this Wilson policy, declare the New York *Sun* and *Times* and Springfield *Republican*, "it contains nothing new." *The Times*, using some of Governor Harrison's own words, reminds him that we have always regarded ourselves "as trustees" in the Philippines, that "every step" taken by President Wilson's Republican predecessors was "with a view to the ultimate independence of the islands" and intended to hasten and prepare for that independence. Indeed,

> "The suppression of the Aguinaldo faction, the dealing with the predatory tribes, the extension of local government, the Filipino Assembly, the employment of Filipinos in the public service, especially the judiciary, and the organization of the native constabulary have all been steps toward that end."

GOOD ROADS—FOR WORK OR PLAY?

SO MUCH HEADWAY has been made by the good-roads movement that the main question now seems to be merely whether the Federal Government shall help provide "business roads" or "touring roads." It is evident from the speeches delivered by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Congressman Dorsey W. Shackleford, of Missouri, chairman of the House Committee on Public Roads, at the third annual American Road Congress at Detroit, that Congress and the Wilson Administration are disposed to consider first the interests of the farmers, who need good wagon roads to bring them closer to the market. This, says the Chicago *Post*, "is bread-and-butter logic," while the Springfield *Republican* remarks that "if there are any roads that properly come within the scope of Federal aid it is precisely the great interstate boulevards which Mr. Shackleford calls 'joy roads.'" The "interstate-boulevard" idea is largely supported by the automobile people, whose campaigning for good roads has given the general movement much of its impetus. The so-called "touring class"—which, of course, includes automobile manufacturers and agents as well as owners—argue that the farmers would receive as many benefits from big interstate highways as anybody else, because those living along the main highways would use them, the value of their lands would be enhanced, and communities would be encouraged to build better local thoroughfares. There are several elaborate interstate schemes on foot. One of them is the Lincoln Memorial Highway, an ocean-to-ocean road, originally planned by Carl G. Fisher, an Indianapolis manufacturer. Another is a great system of national roads extending to all parts of the country.

This plan is advocated by the National Highways Association, the moving spirit of which is Charles Henry Davis, an eminent civil engineer of South Yarmouth, Mass., and Washington, D. C. Mr. Shackleford's address aroused the hostility of many members of the American Automobile Association. Here are a few paragraphs from his remarks as reported in the press:

> "It can not be doubted that an overwhelming majority of the people want Federal road legislation; but unfortunately they radically differ in opinion as to what such legislation should provide. They are divided into two general classes which, for the purposes of this discussion, may be designated as the 'touring-roads' class and the 'business-roads' class.
>
> "The 'touring-roads' class is largely made up of rich automobile owners who desire to spend a part of their leisure in touring the country. These are reenforced by manufacturers of road machinery and road materials who regard Uncle Sam as 'good pay,' a liberal buyer, and one who would be a valuable customer if only he would embark in the business of building 'national roads.'
>
> "The 'business-roads' class believe that in dealing with roads we must keep in mind their functions and the relation which they bear to the general transportation system of the country; that as the harbor is the terminus of the river and the railroad, so, for practical purposes, the railway station is the terminus for roads.
>
> "Where good roads are there will be good schools, knowledge, and prosperity, while along bad roads, poor schools, ignorance, and poverty will prevail. The National Roads Association proposes that people along 98 per cent. of the roads are to be left 40 years wandering in the wilderness of poor roads, yet must help pay the costs of the 2 per cent. of the roads which the American

Automobile Association and the National Roads Association would build to the end that the rich automobile owners may 'See America First.'"

Secretary Houston told of the appropriation by Congress last year of $500,000 "to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in cooperation with the Postmaster-General in improving the condition of roads to be selected by them over which rural delivery is or may hereafter be established." This work is being done in several States, and the Office of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture will ascertain the benefits derived by the local population and by the rural delivery service. Congress made the appropriation, says Secretary Houston, "contingent on the appropriation by the State or subdivision thereof in which such improvement was to be made of double the amount of money for the improvement." The Secretary went on to give his idea of what government aid ought to be:

"In short, as a practical program, I believe that this matter is one in which haste can best be slowly made. The people will sanction a reasonable expenditure of their money—and it is their money and theirs only, whether it be expended through the Federal Government or the State—when they are convinced that it is applied to a wise purpose and will yield the results anticipated. And I am imprest by the wisdom of the action of Congress, in the midst of so much clamor, in constituting a committee 'to make inquiry into the subject of Federal aid in the construction of post roads,' in providing an appropriation of a half million dollars to be expended cooperatively with the States in the proportion of one to two, and in requiring the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster-General to report to Congress the results of such expenditure.

"To summarize, it seems to me that if Federal help is to be extended to the building and improvement of roads, it should follow, approximately, these lines:

"First, it should require the cooperation of the State in a larger measure in financial support and in construction and maintenance.

"In the second place, it should be understood that the Federal Government should have adequate supervision and control over the enterprise in each community and guarantee the efficient expenditure of its own funds.

"In the third place, the Federal Commissioner should deal exclusively with efficient agencies provided and supported by the States.

"In the fourth place, the plan should provide for the apportionment of funds among the States, on the basis of certain essential factors; and,

"Finally, the primary undertaking should be to improve those community roads which are essential for the marketing of products and for the betterment of the physical, intellectual, and social side of rural life."

The Charlotte *Observer*, commending Mr. Shackleford's courage in "speaking out in meeting," says that "unquestionably the mass of good-roads sentiment in the United States is not correctly represented by the average good-roads convention," and that "the roads we need are such as will connect the farm with the market or with the point of shipment to market." The Fort Worth *Record* opposes all the schemes of Federal aid, but says that if there is to be any government aid, it should be for business roads. To quote from *The Record:*

"Federal aid for roads is very doubtful statesmanship. The road problem is essentially local. The Federal Government has no need for cross-continent or interstate roads; its postal service across States or between States is handled by railroads. The only concern it has in highway construction is to encourage good roads for the rural delivery of mail, and such roads should follow the course of settlement and local traffic. All other considerations of location, construction, and maintenance are concerns of counties and communities. A highway from ocean to ocean or from the Lakes to the Gulf would accommodate no interstate traffic; it would be useful only in so far as it might serve communities lying along its course. Otherwise it would be merely a highway for pleasure automobiles. On the other hand, local systems of roads adapted to local use would constitute connecting links of cross-continent lines. The difference is that great touring roads would accommodate comparatively few people except joy-riding automobilists, while local roads would serve the needs of localities and still accommodate the joy-riders."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No banker could see the Currency Bill through Glass eyes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

COTTON "futures" seem to be getting mixed up with political futures.—*Washington Post.*

FROM the way some storekeepers keep on charging the old prices, the new Tariff Law seems to need advertising.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AT last Nebraska Democrats are shocked at Secretary Bryan. He has appointed a Republican as his private secretary.—*New York Evening Post.*

BRYAN, however, declines to put speech on the free list.—*Honolulu Star Bulletin.*

THE Mexican war is evidently conducted under Marathon rules.—*New York World.*

THE earthquake at Panama was just another caes of "Shake well before using."—*New York Evening Sun.*

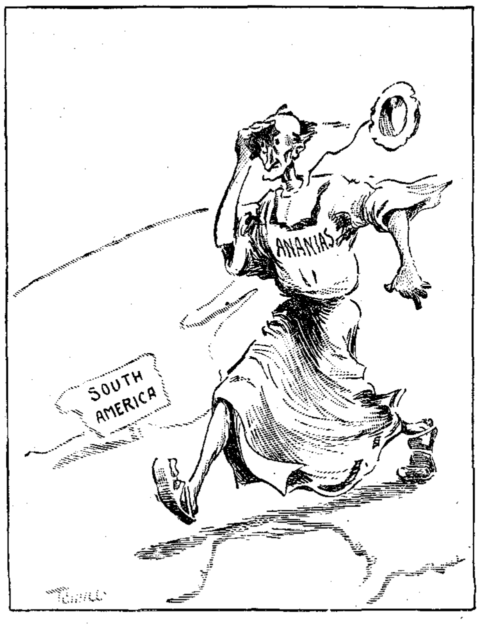
BUT surely the President will let them adjourn so they can draw mileage for the regular session. —*Omaha Bee.*

WITH wool on the free list, the West will be a little more wild at first, but not so woolly.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE only thing that keeps us Democrats from carrying out our campaign promise to reduce the cost of living is the constantly advancing price of foodstuff.—*Southern Lumberman, Nashville.*

THE National Brewers' Association, in its "movie" display of empty buildings in dry towns, no doubt steered the camera man away from the likewise empty jails.—*Newark Evening News.*

A FRENCH engineer rises to announce that the Panama Canal is too small. And yet it proved too big for the French company which tackled the job and gave it up.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*



A CHANCE FOR A BRANCH CLUB.

—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

SENATORS from Louisiana might start a new party.—*Wall Street Journal.*

JOHN LIND had better return to the United States by way of Tennessee. —*Macon Telegraph.*

AS a compromise they might send Harry Thaw to the Tennessee legislature.—*St. Louis Republic.*

THE general opinion of manufacturers seems to be that the tariff will not lower prices if they can prevent it—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

SULZER'S trial should at least furnish a good list of "easy marks" for campaign contributions.—*Wall Street Journal.*

RECKLESS management never made wreckless railroads.—*Washington Post.*

TAMMANY always offers a large target—and a small bull's eye.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A WESTERN bank announces: "We make the interest of our depositors our interest."—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

TENNESSEE has adopted the "honor system" for convicts. Why not apply it to the legislators as well?—*Dallas News.*

BE careful now about bragging to a stranger how much money you have and make—he may be an income-tax collector.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

MR. MATHEWSON offers a powerful argument for the pitcher that goes to the well instead of to some other place of liquid refreshment.—*New York Evening Post.*

INTERNATIONAL ITINERANT WORKERS' UNION, the hobo combination in restraint of work, can proudly say that every member is a walking delegate.—*Wall Street Journal.*

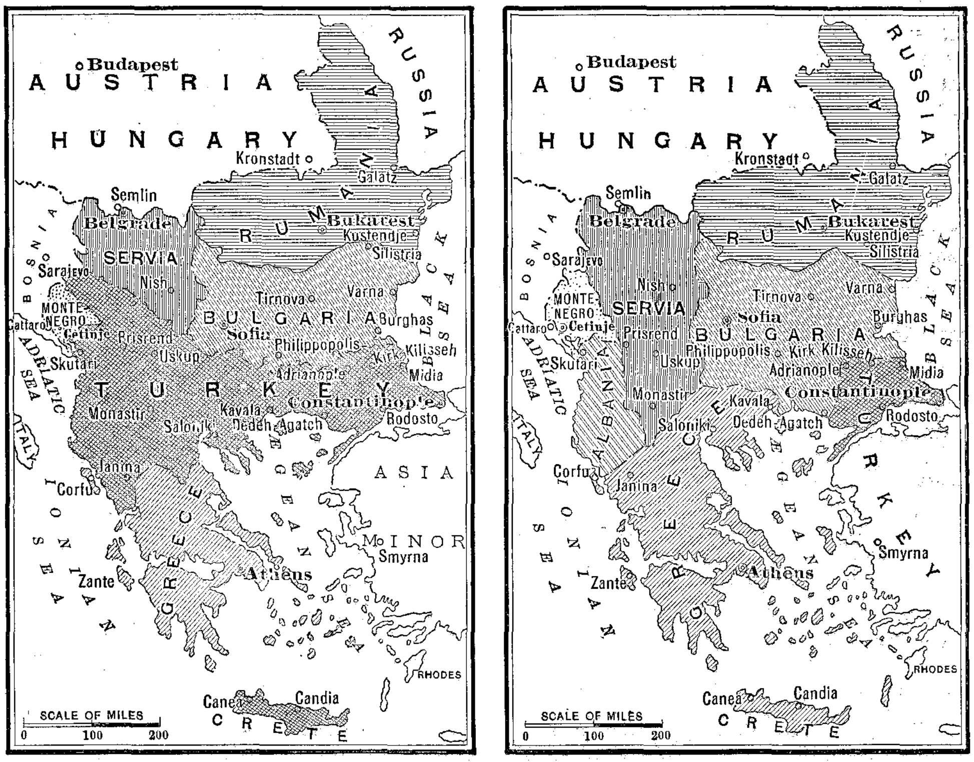
THE way to undeceive Mexican statesmen who consider President Wilson a weak man is to give them brief terms as United States Congressmen.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

CHANGING PARTNERS IN THE BALKANS

THE WAR-DANCE in the Balkan Peninsula has reached the point where the performers are looking around for new partners, and Turkey sees a chance to take over one of the former Allies who caused her downfall. Such an alliance would prevent their reconciliation and prolong the stay of the Crescent on European soil. Which shall be taken, and which left as possible foes? The *Tanine* (Constantinople), discerning Greece as the coming foe, singles out Servia as "having shown least hatred toward the Turk," as the best ally to choose. Bulgaria, says this organ, is weak and may be dismissed as a possible enemy, but never to be trusted as an ally, we read. To quote the words of this paper:

"We consider Greece as an enemy that may in future give us more worry than the Bulgarians can. The Greeks, naturally very visionary folk, have become intoxicated by their successes. Many among them dream of being in Constantinople within three or four years. But officially Greece will certainly talk with us in a very friendly and benevolent way. We shall take no stock in this, and shall still consider Greece as our chief enemy. How can we be convinced that the Greek statesmen will give up their dreams and busy themselves with the prosperity of their country, and take measures against the Bulgarian peril? If Greece decides to entrench herself in the islands so as to invade Anatolia, we can have no worse enemy than Greece. For in that case her aim will always be to foment troubles on the Asiatic coasts. But if she will proclaim the neutrality or the autonomy of those islands that threaten the coast of Anatolia, this will be the best proof of the good will and loyal intentions of the Hellenic Government. There would then remain not the least cause of suspicion or coldness as between the Greeks and ourselves. The quietness and respect of the Greeks of the interior would be secured, and Greece would have in Turkey a trusty ally against any Bulgarian attack, or even a helper in case of Servian aggression."



THE BALKAN PENINSULA BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

The instability of the Balkan equilibrium and the confusion of affairs and interests there are further proved by the fact that the *Ikdam* (Constantinople), which represents the actual Government, has been advocating an alliance of Turkey with Greece against Bulgaria, for, we are told, the ferocious Bulgarians are the bugbears of the gentle Turk, who would associate much more kindly and congenially with the humane and polished Greeks, who have never done any wrong to Islam, and so we read:

"Danger from the Bulgarians, those enemies of all morality and civilization, has now made Turks and Greeks feel the need of going hand in hand. Just as the Bulgarians have acted as savages, so the Greeks, on the contrary, have behaved in a humane way. The Greeks have easily appreciated how much they could profit by their natural allies, the Turks, as against their born enemies, the Bulgars. Over against the stupidity of the Bulgarians, the Greeks have shown great common sense. They have protected the Moslems, and given back their mosques that had been transformed into churches. The Greek statesmen have declared in public speech that there was no distinction of religions in the Hellenic régime. They have even appointed Moslem officials in certain places, and, according to the papers, have fired the *iftar* (evening breakfast) cannon at Salonika during Ramazan.

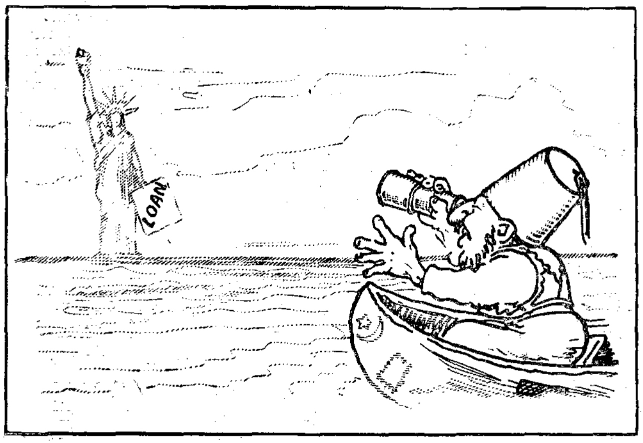
"Thus by such civilized procedure the Greeks have won the sympathy of Europe and the friendship of the Turks. The Turkish population in the regions taken by Greece is a fortress for Hellenism, a fortress of iron. With proper drill the Turks will make the best of soldiers against the Bulgars. To-day every Turk feels an insatiable thirst for vengeance. If the Turks ever forget what the Bulgarians have done to them, they will prove that they deserved it all. This spirit of vengeance should be passed on from father to son. Not a single Turk should touch anything that comes from Bulgaria. Vengeance on the Bulgarians is a sentiment that must be inculcated and strengthened in the Turkish heart from the primary school up.

"If the Bulgarians should attack the Greeks, the Turks that have become subjects of Greece should hurl themselves, even more than do the Greeks, against these enemies of the religion and the nation. They must help the Government to prevent a single Bulgarian *comitadji* from living on Greek soil.

"The Turks should submit without objection to the laws of the Hellenic Government, since these apply to every one, and not try to secure justice against any violation of rights except by legal means. The Turks must not fall into the mistake made by Moslems in certain districts. It can not be a wise measure to wish to be exempt from the application of the general laws of the country. They must not live there as foreigners, but as citizens. Consequently it is their part to accept gladly military service, study to become an enlightened class, and, while giving attention to their own language and religion, to acquire foreign languages, and especially that of the Government whose subjects they have become, and cultivate friendly relations with their Greek fellow subjects. As for the Moslem *ulema* (religious teachers), they must keep in constant touch with the Greek clergy and officials, and try to cultivate good relations between the communities by advice and by sermons. Such is the advice we give, with the hope that the Greek papers will do likewise for their readers, so as to form of the two elements a strong force against Bulgaria."

TURKEY'S REAL NEED

ALL THE TALK about Turkey's need of cultivating education, commerce, and industry, which we have quoted in these pages from time to time from the Turkish press, must be subordinated to the need of developing the Army, declares the *Tanine* (Constantinople). The Turkish Empire was won by the sword, and it has been painfully demonstrated that it can not be kept without the sword. The need of thorough discipline, of equipment with the most modern and effective arms, was keenly felt in the recent Balkan struggle. Let every effort, declares this organ of the Union and Progress party, be directed toward remedying so deplorable a condition of things. To quote its words:



OSMAN'S VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "Our Government has been blamed for expending so large a proportion of the revenue upon the Army, to the neglect of roads and schools. True, the latter were in need of more money. But the late war has very clearly shown that the safety of a nation before all else depends upon its ability to rely with confidence upon its own strength. The roads and schools we opened in Roumelia remain there for the profit of our enemies, because our strength was insufficient to protect them. During the truce and the conferences, if we had not devoted attention to reform in the Army, supplying it with arms, ammunition, and other necessities, and calling to the colors 300,000 vigorous young men, could we have retaken and held Adrianople? No doubt the savage acts of the Bulgarians stirred the conscience and caused disgust in the civilized world, and this was a help to us. But had the Ottoman Army been unable to make good its hold upon Adrianople, Bulgaria would have listened to nobody, even in the face of the indignation awakened against her."

Tho financial affairs in Turkey are not in such a bad way as was to be expected; yet we need external aid, continues this patriotic writer, for "strong we must be in physical as well as moral power." To quote further:

> "For the complete equipment of an army money in large amounts is necessary. We have unsettled debts. We need to negotiate a large loan, for our budget is far from balancing.
>
> "A portion of our revenue is already hypothecated for various objects, and the money we require will, we must confess, be very difficult to find. And if we must continue to expend large sums on our Army, the needed money will become a problem perhaps impossible of solution. Yet, while we must, at all hazards, keep our Army in a state of efficiency, the danger of an attack upon us by a Balkan state is not, in the exhausted condition of the Balkan armies, an urgent danger."

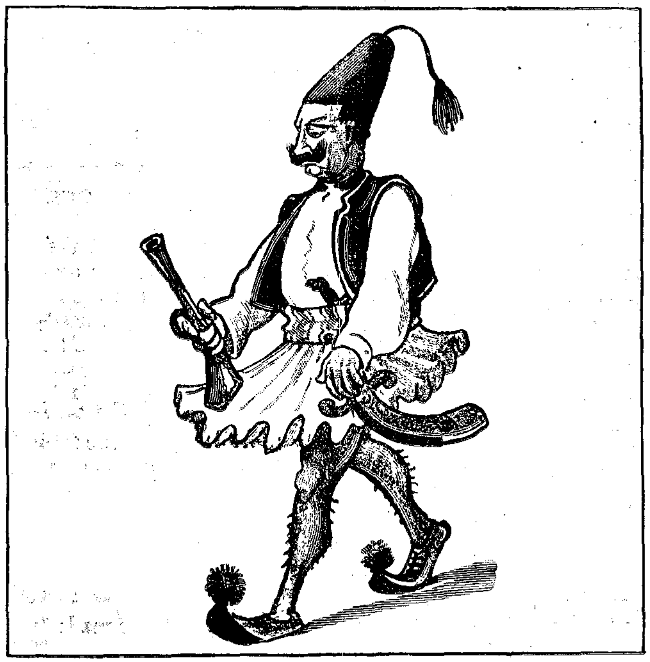
Turkey is safe from the Balkan Powers, who, like "Kilkenny cats," have fought each other to rags. But what of Russia?

> "Coming to the possibility of an attack by Russia upon our Asiatic possessions, the late war has proved that the question of Asiatic Turkey is an Eastern question. A more opportune time for an attack from that quarter can not be imagined than the time of the Balkan War. Russia could have made the attack with little difficulty while the enemy was before Chataldja. Russia made no assault, for Europe did not permit the question of Asiatic Turkey to be opened. Yet, as we have said above, a nation has no other resource with which to defend her rights and her honor than that which is found in her military strength. Therefore for us to neglect military preparation, because Europe does not wish the question of Asiatic Turkey opened, would be treachery to the fatherland."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW GERMAN RESPECT FOR FRANCE

THE GERMANS at first treated the French three-years'-service law very lightly, and laughed at this endeavor to add to the number and efficiency of the French Army as a counterpoise to the amazing forces to be raised by Germany. France was represented by the German cartoonists as rallying a multitude of the halt, maimed, and blind. The cripple and the legless were all represented as being marshaled under the French colors, and sometimes children of three or four years were pictured in French uniform as constituting the Army thought worthy to meet the invincibles of Austria, Italy, and Germany. But a change has lately come over German military opinion, and it is recognized that Premier Barthou was by no means out of his reckoning when he drafted that law and the financial bill for carrying it into execution. High German military authorities are beginning to show some concern, and to recognize that the position of Germany is in danger. For instance, General Litzmann publishes, in a Pan-Germanist organ, the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin), an article upon the military consequences which will result from the three-years' law when it is put into effect in France. He says that this law will very materially increase the French Army, that it will provide better military instruction to the troops, and it will moreover furnish the whole nation with a better education in patriotism, in love of military service, and in readiness to fight for their country. In the words of this General:

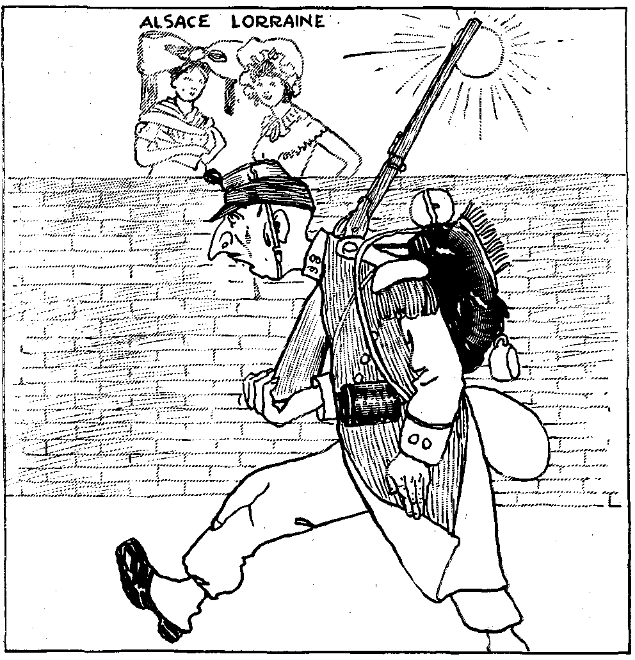
> "What will be the consequences of these extraordinary efforts on the part of France? In my view these consequences are the increase of the French Army in active service, and this means the increase of the whole Army, including the reserves, as a power in war. The second advantage of this law of three years is the better training of the troops, by which all reservists will profit, but in my opinion the most valuable of all these results is the education of the nation in the sentiment of duty as soldiers —an education which will result from the personal effort and



THE LATEST RECRUIT.

Kaiser William has been appointed a soldier in the bodyguard of the King of Greece. —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

financial self-denial which the law demands of a Frenchman. The Frenchman, very well endowed with the spirit of enterprise, will certainly see that it is a grand thing—this military service—which he is obliged to undergo at the cost of great sacrifices."



THE THREE YEARS' SERVICE.
"It is those two ladies who make me sweat blood."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The General compares the alacrity with which a Frenchman goes into military service with the grudging spirit visible among his own countrymen:

> "While those Germans who are called to serve in the Army go with a sigh to carry out their year as volunteers, the young Frenchman will at once understand on joining the colors that no other condition of life and no other accomplishments can render him equally serviceable to his country. No one will be willing to pass for a coward or for one who is too weak to leave his home. Even the most rigorous military service will result in developing a training for the individual which is above price."

As for the effect of this law in its execution upon the general public, the writer continues:

> "In the eyes of the people military service will now be esteemed an honor and a manly duty, and not a burden which a man would use every device to cast off. When we compare the energy, the daring, with which the French people march forward to acquire an equality in arms and even a military superiority in comparison with the more numerous forces of Germany, we can understand the proud words uttered by the Prime Minister Barthou. They run as follows: 'The new Military Law is not a burden which crushes me,' says the French boy. 'It imposes a duty the discharge of which is an honor to me.'"

Another German general has dwelt upon the superior geographical situation of France in case of war. France has outlets to the sea and to other parts of the Continent which are denied to Germany. So we are told by General von Bernhardi, who writes in the *Tag* (Berlin) on war, which he thinks is imminent:

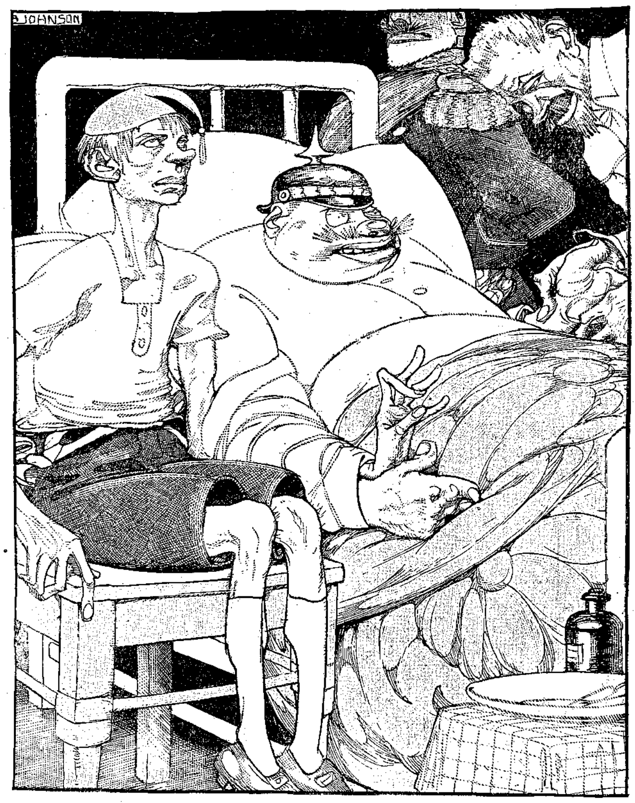
> "We are not threatened only by economic misfortune, but by an economic catastrophe. This last point can not be too earnestly insisted upon. In this respect Germany is not so well off as France. Germany, in order to supply the needs of its population, is forced to rely continually upon foreign countries. It is true that she raises in her own territory 95 per cent. of the meat which she consumes, but she can not raise a sufficient quantity of grain. We fall short every year 15 or 20 per cent. in our annual supply of breadstuffs. The situation of our industries, therefore, in case of war, would be most critical. Germany is forced to import a great part of the natural products of which she has need. Our steel industry imports annually 12,000,000 tons of ore. Our commercial exchanges—imports and exports—rose in 1911 to $4,500,000,000, of which $3,250,000,000 were sea-borne."

He says that in all probability, in case of war, France would have access to foreign ports and foreign productive countries much more easily than Germany. In his opinion both the British Channel and the Mediterranean would be cut off from Germany by the battle-ships of the enemy. The Mediterranean would be dominated by French and English warships. If we tried, he says, to gain what we needed by a land route, we should find France to the west of us and Russia on the east of us, while Belgium and Denmark would probably be hostile, and Holland under the control of British guns.

> "To sum up, we are in a dangerous situation, and find ourselves compelled either to augment our military power to such a degree that we would be sure of success, or to give up all hope of a great future. There is no choice in the matter. We must either be a great world-Power or abandon ourselves to an irremediable decadence."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY GERMAN SOCIALISTS WANT A BIG ARMY— The *Liberté* (Paris) tells us that one of its representatives asked an eminent German statesman how it was that the Labor party in the Reichstag voted in favor of increased armaments, and he replied:

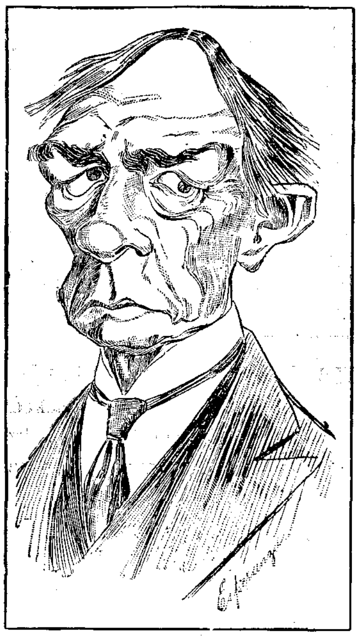
> "The German workingman of to-day is convinced that the economic supremacy of Germany, on which his own prosperity is based, depends on the powers of the Army, and especially of the Navy, whose prestige secures an outlet and a market for national industries. It is this frame of mind that compels the great leaders of the Social Democracy to vote in the Reichstag for the military laws and led the recent Socialist Congress at Jena to take an attitude and pass motions which delighted the Kaiser above every one. . . . Germany is solidly united in aspiring after the creation of a greater Germany. This is the keystone on which all classes are cemented by patriotic enthusiasm whose tendency grows more and more decided toward increased militarism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TRANSFUSION OF THE PEASANT BLOOD.
The self-sacrifice of Michel at length restores the fighting strength of the poor patient. —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

OUR LATIN-AMERICAN CRITICS

IT MAY BE NATURAL that the Mexican press should resent our policy as unneighborly interference with a family jar, but we find the majority of the outside newspapers of the Latin lands, led by the great *Prensa* of Buenos Aires, also sympathizing with Huerta's people. "It is time for Mexico to prepare for a struggle against the United States," declares the *Voz de Oriente* (Lima), and it proceeds:



A MEXICAN CARICATURE OF MINISTER LIND AS "A BIRD OF ILL OMEN."

—*Imparcial* (Mexico City).

> "Far from mending, the situation in Mexico is growing more complicated and dangerous. This condition of things results in a large measure from the attitude of the Government at Washington in refusing to recognize Huerta, while Wilson sympathizes with the rebels and even gives them his support. This is the cause of the movement among the students in Mexico City. These youngsters have made a grand manifestation against the Yankees before the palace of the Governor when they carried flags bearing the inscription 'Death to the Yankees!' The irritation exhibited by the Mexicans is amply justified."

Stronger still is the language of the *Revista de Yucatan* (Merida), which scoffs at American diplomacy in the following terms:

> "President Wilson and his Secretary of State appear each to be one of three things. Either they are the romanticists of diplomacy, or the ignoramuses of diplomacy, or the hypocrites of diplomacy. In whichever of these characters we regard them, they are hurtful to the country they govern and to the nations with which they deal. For nothing can be more pernicious in political life than romanticism which engenders your dreamers, your fanatics, extravagant theorists, and your Utopians who do not see the reality of things, who do not perceive the world in which they live and attempt to go beyond the law of nature. The ignoramus is one destitute of science or letters. . . . The hypocrite is just what the word imports—he is a man who blazons abroad as his own the virtues he does not possess.
>
> "Now the antecedents of Mr. Wilson and of Mr. Bryan oblige us to acquit them of either ignorance or hypocrisy. Therefore it remains that they are romanticists. Romanticism in politics as in letters consists in an ignoring of precedents. I regard these gentlemen as men of good faith, but idealists wanting in experience. . . . One of the great poetical moralists of Greece has said, 'Do not undertake to prop up the house of your neighbor without his consent, for perhaps in your attempt you may bring it down upon your head.'"

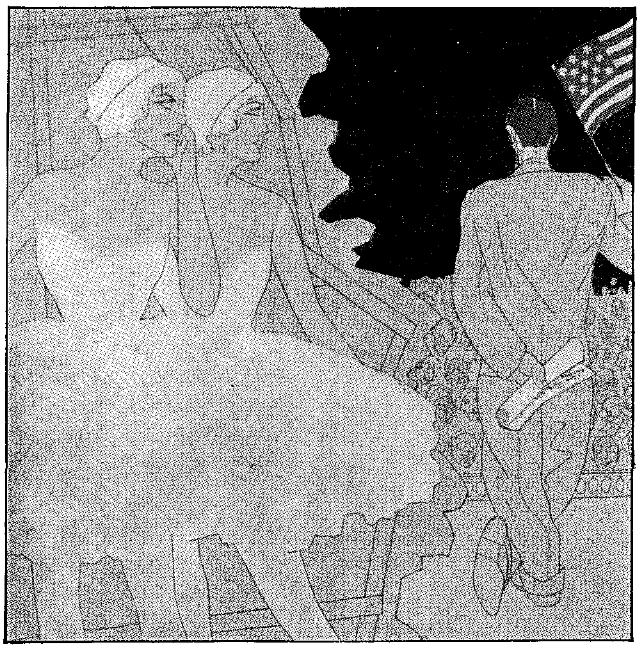
In speaking of President Wilson's openly declared reasons for opposing the Government of Huerta in Mexico, the *Prensa* (Lima), one of the most important of Latin-American papers, calmly remarks on the same point:

> "The President's declaration that he could not recognize Huerta's Government because it was founded upon treason is extremely interesting. It would, however, have had more effect if it had been made immediately on the death of Madero, at a moment when all civilized nations were feeling a thrill of horror over the deed. If President Wilson had spoken then, probably the provisional Government of Mexico would never have been recognized by the European and South American Powers, and the United States would not have been involved in those awkward complications which she is meeting to-day, and whose end and solution no one can foresee. A frank and energetic attitude would have nipt in the bud the present growing peril. . . . But in any case, however tardy the President's utterance is, it exhibits firmness of criticism and is of deep political significance. But nothing can justify the intervention of one state in the affairs of another. At least there ought to be some explanation of the motive which urges North America to favor, by opposing Huerta, the interests of Carranza's insurgents who have raised the ensign of an independent Mexico."

But Huerta does not find himself supported by all his own papers, and it is worth while to listen to the criticism of his administration which appears in the *Pais* (City of Mexico). After praising the methods of Madero as implying "liberty first and peace afterward," this paper says that Huerta works on just the contrary principles, consequently:

> "The Government of General Huerta came as a reaction. He profest as his program the reign of order and the conservation of social interests. This was a protest against the Madero doctrine of liberty before peace. He said peace before everything, the main thing, the crown of all, this is the great principle.
>
> "He sincerely desired to bring pacification. He has not, however, used suitable means for this purpose, for we see that the revolution, far from abating, resists with unexampled tenacity all efforts to stamp it out, altho the revolutionists fight under no one flag, possess neither ideals nor cohesion, and violate even their own principles by reducing the country to a condition of outlawry and anarchy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROTECTING THE CANAL—The man with the empty pocket sings gaily in the face of robbers, says the old proverb. But the man of vast possessions is perturbed. Already, as the time for opening the big Panama channel approaches, we hear frequent discussions about the risk its possession runs in time of war. Count Maurice de Perigny, the noted French explorer, writes to the Paris *Temps* that "this gigantic and remarkable work of the United States is insufficiently protected in a military sense." He thinks that 20,000 to 25,000 men would barely suffice to guard the waterway. In this connection the *Mexican Herald* (City of Mexico) observes:



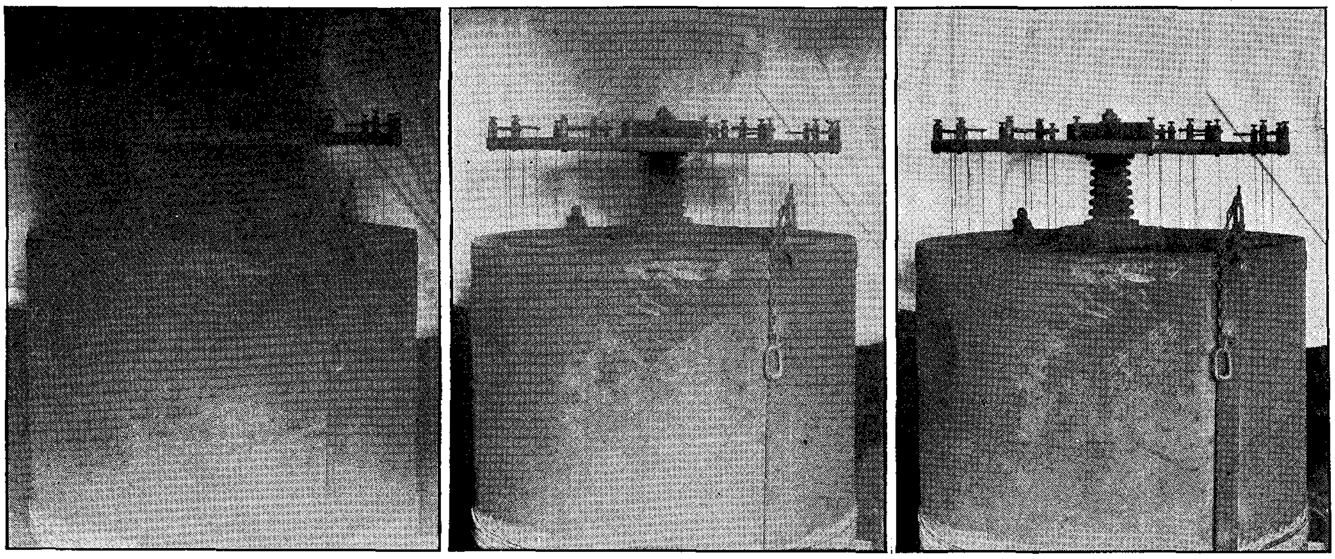
A GERMAN IDEA OF SECRETARY BRYAN AS AN ENTERTAINER.

The ballet are scandalized.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

> "Doubtless the Canal in time of war would be frequently threatened with attacks [from air, sea, and land], for to prevent its operation would be to inflict a heavy blow upon the United States. It is quite clear that the American people are in for a large bill of expense to provide for safeguarding the waterway. As the discussion progresses, the advocates of neutralization will undoubtedly once more make themselves heard."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement," New York.

FIG. 1.—Dense smoke passing through the precipitator before the current is turned on. The flow of gas is 900 cubic feet per minute.

FIG. 2.—Same as Fig. 1, but just after the current has been turned on. The smoke is seen disappearing above the apparatus.

FIG. 3.—Dense smoke is passing in at the bottom of the chamber, the gases coming out clear at top, as long as the current flows.

STRIKING PROOF OF THE ELECTRIC CURE FOR SMOKE.

ELECTRIC SMOKE ABATEMENT

SMOKE ABATEMENT by electric discharge has been experimented with for some time, but altho the method has been attended with some success, it is not widely used, nor even familiarly known. The principle of the method is to charge the soot particles with electricity so that they will cling together to form large masses, like wet snowflakes, which fall by their own weight instead of being disseminated through the air. A contributor to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 6), W. W. Strong, asserts that lack of success hitherto has been due to faulty electrodes. He uses ring-shaped poles to distribute his electricity and claims that they are satisfactory beyond previous experience. He says of the "corona method," as he terms it:

"In many of the methods used for clearing smoke, a 'point' or 'edge' electrical discharge is used. A discharge of this kind is not uniformly distributed about the point or edge. The discharges cause a slight pressure in the gas, and the smoke or fumes always seek that part of the apparatus where the discharge is weakest or entirely non-existent. Thus, it will be seen that the efficiency of the point or edge discharge process is greatly reduced.

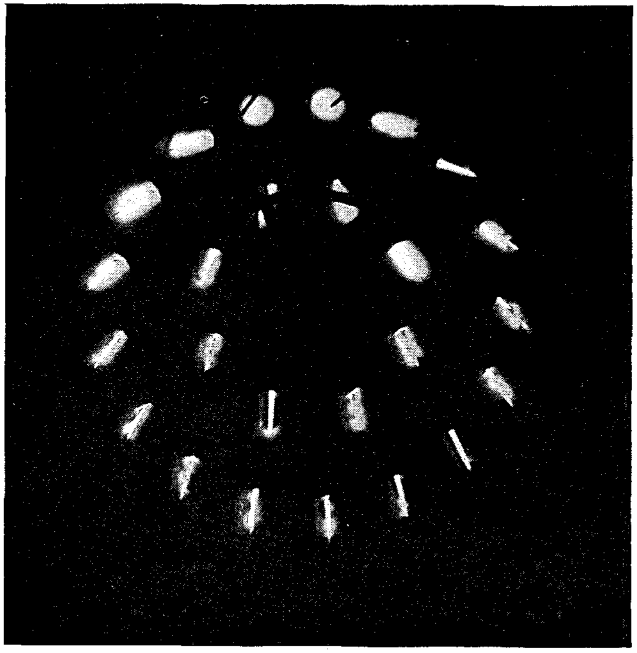


FIG. 4.—TOP VIEW OF PRECIPITATION CHAMBER,
Taken at night, showing electrodes hidden by discharge.

"The writer has made use of a corona type of discharge and has thus obtained a perfect radial symmetry of the discharge about the electrode. The negative corona is found to be more suitable since slight changes in the position of the corona electrode do not greatly affect the symmetry of the electrical discharges.

"It is probable that this form of discharge is the most efficient application of the electrical method of removing fumes, smoke, and dust from gases. The use of 300 watts will clean 800 to 1,000 cubic feet of the densest kind of smoke or fumes per minute, with a very small energy loss. The cleaning can be done by passing the gases through 4 feet, or even less, of the corona discharge. The voltage is about 28,000. . . . .

"Referring to the accompanying illustrations, Fig. 1 shows dense, black smoke passing through the precipitating chamber, which is 4 feet high and 3 feet in diameter. About 900 cubic feet of smoke is passing through every minute, uninterrupted by current flow. Fig. 2 shows the same precipitating chamber in which the *corona current* was *turned on* only a second before the photograph was taken. At the top of the picture is seen part of the black smoke that was passing through before the current was turned on. The corona discharge cuts the smoke off 'just like a knife.' Altho dense smoke is flowing into the precipitation chamber in Fig. 3, the smoke particles are aggregated and fall into a receptacle at the bottom. The precipitation continues to take place as long as the corona current flows, allowing only clear gas to pass into the air. An end view of the precipitation chamber, taken at night, is shown in Fig. 4. This shows the electrodes covered over and completely hidden by the discharge from the corona current—a purple violet discharge somewhat similar to the northern light displays sometimes seen in the midnight sky. With the rapid development of high-tension apparatus, this method promises to be an important factor in abating smoke and the many kinds of dust and fumes of our cities. It is quite probable that the apparatus can be made to run automatically and can be so shielded that no one can come in contact with the high voltage currents.

"This method of cleaning gases does not interfere with the draft to any appreciable extent, and it does not lower the temperature of the gases. It precipitates the dust, fumes, or smoke in a practically pure state so that if they possess any value they can be very easily recovered. This method also produces a small quantity of ozone which assists in purifying the gases."

RACE-SUICIDE AND RACIAL STAMINA

THAT THE BIRTH-RATE is now decreasing in every civilized country seems to be an acknowledged fact. It is worrying experts of all varieties, from Theodore Roosevelt down to the Government of France—a country where the phenomenon is especially noticeable. In this country we even contemplated, by exemptions in our income-tax bill, a prize for the possession of offspring, but later this feature was eliminated. Now comes Prof. Karl Pearson, the English statistician, and informs us that a falling birth-rate is merely nature's way of protecting us against the coming into the world of feeble children. We carefully preserve, by our modern customs, parents who would have been allowed to die off, a hundred years ago. It is well, perhaps, that we do so, but it is also well that they do not see fit, or are not able, to rear large families to which their defects are transmitted. The remedy for our trouble is not even, he thinks, to further perfect methods of caring for infants, but to increase the strength of the parents. His motto would be "Strengthen the Mothers," rather than "Save the Babies." In fact, with such mothers as we should have, the babies would take care of themselves, and would not need saving. Says *The Hospital* (London), in a leading article on Professor Pearson's lecture at the London School of Economics, in which he embodies these views:

"Professor Pearson believes—and we incline to think that his belief is right—that the value of the child population of a nation is fixt, in general, by the physical value of the mothers. He finds that artificial feeding and the many other causes which medical men are in the habit of regarding as certain factors of infant mortality have, on the whole, less danger to the community than is to be found in a defective maternal parent vitiated by disease or by hereditary enfeeblement. This is a deduction which should be prest home. In every civilized country the birth-rate is falling; that fact alone is not sufficient to cause any uneasiness to those who rightly understand the difference between civilization and savagery in regard to this aspect of motherhood. With the economic factors to be considered, it is easy to see that the child-bearing period of women in civilized communities is steadily contracting, and that the physical enfeeblement of women exposed to the stress and strain of modern life must inevitably lead to the physical deterioration of subsequent generations unless something more than at present is done for the benefit of the coming race. That being the case, the real question at issue is not whether the birth-rate is declining. With these factors present it is inevitable, and indeed expedient, that the birth-rate should decline, for no honest parent can afford to bring into the world children whom he can not fit with a strong constitution and endow with that physical and social means of safeguarding their position when they are grown up. On the contrary, the question concerns not the number of births, but the value of the births recorded. A declining infant mortality must ensure that a larger number of children will reach the age of puberty; the prophylactic, ultra-humanitarian measures of to-day make it possible for the weakest and unfittest to survive along with the strongest and best. Indeed, the tendency is to safeguard the interests of the former at the expense of those of the latter, a tendency which is bound ultimately to affect the race detrimentally.

"The whole matter of the birth-rate in reference to the value of the births and the status of the community can not be settled on statistical grounds alone. Nevertheless, we are duly grateful to Professor Pearson for drawing attention to certain outstanding facts which medical men are apt to overlook. Such semi-popular lectures should make the nation alive to the facts that ought never to be forgotten, but which are, unfortunately, remembered by comparatively few public men. One of these facts is the desirability of training the rising generation so as to perfect its physique and enhance its means of resistance to factors that act adversely upon less resistant organisms. This fact should be acknowledged by every public man, and it is a great pity that the unfortunate bogy of alleged 'militarism' still interferes with the due appreciation of the benefits to be derived from such physical and early training as military discipline entails. The recent pronouncement that no such training will be allowed in the public elementary schools is a deplorable testimony to the apathy and shortsightedness of a nation that still regards party politics as of far more importance than a healthy birth-rate. When Professor Pearson again lectures on the subject we commend to him to pay some attention to the position of the father. An investigation into the antecedents and environmental conditions of the father should prove interesting, and we venture to think that some of the results to be obtained from such a study ought to be of decided value to the community."

COMPULSORY STEEL CARS

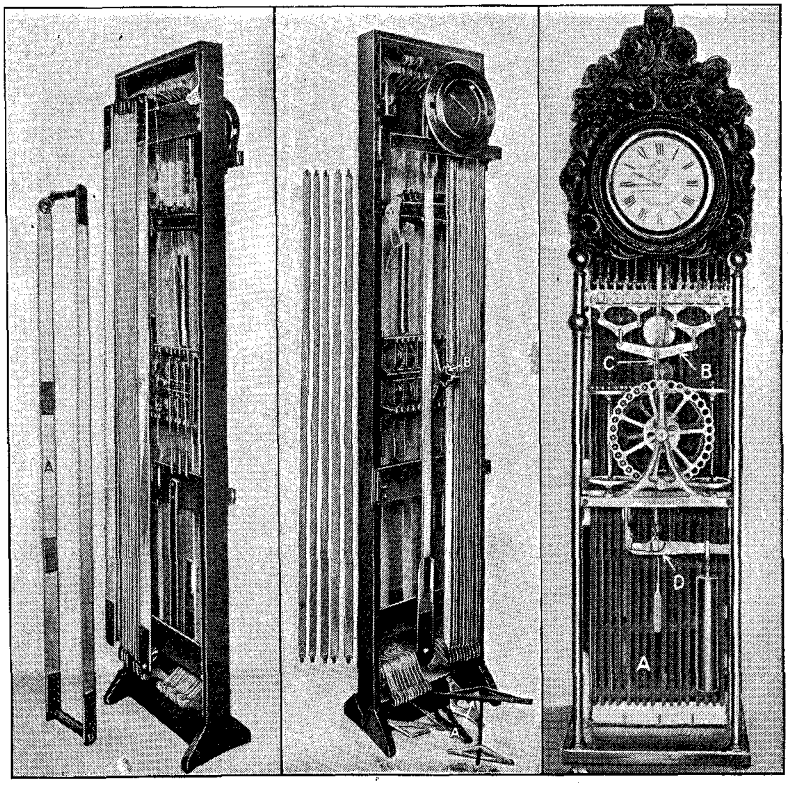
OWING to the general impression that safety in a railway collision is insured, or at least greatly increased, by the use of steel cars, it has been recently proposed to seek Federal legislation making the use of these cars compulsory. This plan is deprecated by *Engineering News* (New York, September 18), which asserts that the safety of passengers in a steel car, tho greater than in a wooden one, is only slightly so, and that immediate compulsory substitution of steel for wood on all American railroads would involve not only staggering expense, but the performance of impossibilities. Says the paper just named, in an editorial article:

"It is furthest from our desire to oppose any reform looking to greater safety in railway operations, but before enacting hasty legislation of this sort Congress will do well to give heed to the relative importance of other needed improvements in railway safety practise. It ought to consider the question how much money the railways can spend on safety equipment during the next five years or ten years or whatever period may be fixt. It must consider also where and how that money is to be obtained, and in what directions it should be expended in order to produce the greatest results in the saving of lives and limbs.

"There is little doubt that in case derailment or collision occurs to steel cars, the passengers inside it have rather better chances than they would have if the car were of wooden construction. But that is the most that can be said, altho from some of the current newspaper discussion one would suppose that passengers inside a steel car were safe no matter how it might be knocked about in a collision or a derailment."

Taking only such railways as conduct a fast-train service, there are probably 35,000 cars, we are told, that should be, and doubtless eventually will be, replaced with steel. The cost of such replacement would be something like $525,000,000, but the task of finding that huge sum would be child's play beside the job of turning out the cars. Says our authority:

"It need hardly be said that all the steel passenger-car building establishments in the United States could not produce that number of coaches or anything like it in the next four years. It may be urged that new shops could be built to supply the demand; but the establishment of a plant equipped to turn out first-class steel passenger-cars is not a thing that can be done in a few months. Even were it possible to establish such plants at enormous cost and rush the equipment through in the time stated, it is easy to see that at the expiration of that time these plants would be lying idle, having completed the work they were built to accomplish, and with no further market for their product. Such a wasteful use of manufacturing capital would be an injury to the public as well as to the railway interests, were it made compulsory by legislation. It is just such overbuilding of manufacturing capacity during boom periods that has frequently brought about financial panics and resultant distress.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

FIG. 1.—Rear view of mechanism. FIG. 2.—Front view of mechanism. FIG. 3.—Ball-controlled mechanism.

HOW THE WEATHER WINDS THE CLOCK.

"There is still another aspect to the steel-car problem. It appears to be assumed that the present steel car is a finality, and that all the railway has to do is to give out an order for steel cars and everything will be perfect. Every engineer familiar with steel-car construction, however, realizes that we have only made a beginning in this art. Those most familiar with the details of steel-car design agree that there are large opportunities for improvement. For one thing, steel cars, as well as most other railway rolling-stock, have too much dead-weight for economical transportation. It should be possible by economical design to reduce considerably the present weight of these cars, thereby effecting a great reduction in the cost of transportation.

"If we assume that a steel passenger-car will travel a million miles during its life—not an extravagant assumption—then every needless pound of weight put into that car must be hauled that million miles. That is the equivalent of 500 ton-miles of work. If we estimate the cost to the railways of hauling that extra weight at so low a figure as one mill per ton-mile, then fifty cents expense by the railways will be saved for every pound that the car is made lighter in its original construction.

"Again, it is by no means certain that we have reached finality in other details of car construction, the protection of the metal from corrosion, for example. It may even be that the steel car of the future will be so designed as to offer still more security against telescoping in collision than do present steel cars.

"All such improvements in design would be literally thrown to the winds were any such hasty legislation enacted as has been proposed. Manufacturers alter their designs and make improvements under the stress of competition and through a desire to get orders. All of these forces tending toward improvement would be neutralized if the railways were compelled by law to make large contracts for cars so that the car builders could practically dictate prices and terms and force the use of their own designs."

A CLOCK RUN BY THE WEATHER

A PERPETUAL CLOCK that is operated by the expansion and contraction of metal bars due to changes of temperature is described in an article on "Perpetual Force Clock Mechanisms," contributed to *The American Machinist* (New York, September 18) by Robert Mawson. The writer explains that when he uses the term "perpetual force," he does not mean what is usually called "perpetual motion." In the latter there is creation of energy, which is impossible. But gravity is a "perpetual force," within his use of the term, and when we use it we are employing a perpetual-force machine. This would seem to include pretty nearly everything in the way of power-plants, but Mr. Mawson concentrates his attention for the moment on certain forms of self-operating clocks, including that mentioned above. We read in part:

"Many attempts have been made by inventors to produce a perpetual winding clock. Most clocks are run by a spring or weight and have to be wound daily, every eight days, or, in some of the later models, every year. We have also pneumatic and electrical clocks, the latter being wound by a battery or an electrical current from the contact of a master clock.

"It is a well-known physical law that all bodies contract or expand with changes of temperature. The mechanism of the first clock Mr. Bangerter, the inventor, made, embodying the principle of metal expansion and contraction, is of interest. The expansion metal used for this clock was zinc wire and strips, and it required 500 pounds, aggregating a bulk of 8 feet high, 24 inches wide, and 18 inches deep. And yet this enormous mass of metal supplied only enough energy to run a watch movement.

"Fig. 1 shows a rear view of the original clock with one of the zinc strips removed at *A*. These strips were connected by levers, shown at the upper and lower ends of the clock frame. These levers were then connected by the wires shown to pawls engaging into the ratchets, seen in the center of the mechanism. These various ratchets were connected to a central ratchet, which wound up the clock by means of a chain attached to the spring barrel. A front view of the clock is shown in Fig. 2. In this

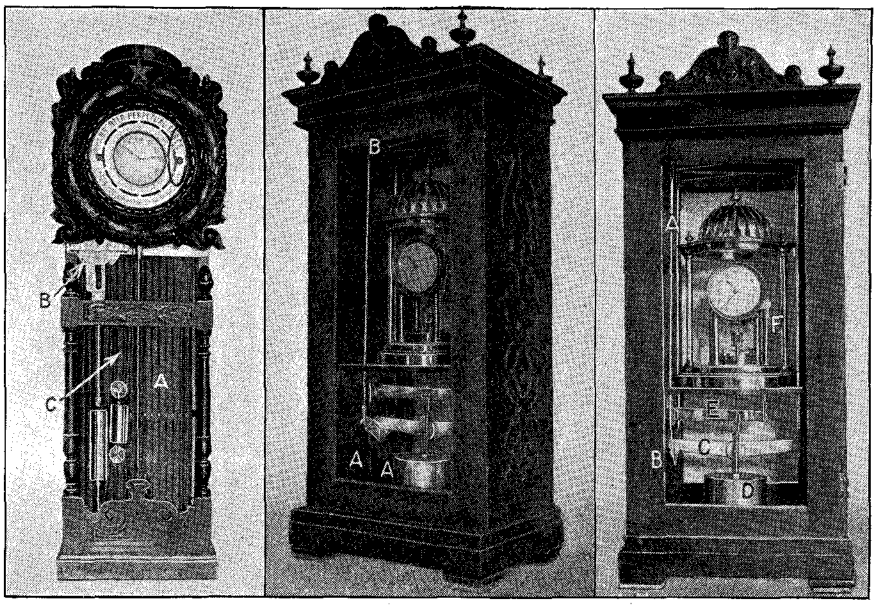


FIG. 5.—Weight-controlled method. FIG. 6.—View showing strips. FIG. 7.—Fitted to a year clock.

IT WILL RUN AS LONG AS THE WEATHER IS FICKLE.

view a number of the levers which worked on knife-edges are shown at *A;* the chain attachment from the central ratchet to the spring barrel is plainly shown at *B.*

"Three styles of perpetual self-winding clocks are manufactured in New York City. . . . These clocks employ no electricity, chemicals, or fuel to produce the energy to run them. This is supplied by strips of secret composition, which possess a high expansive quality. In other styles of clocks and watches, the desire of the maker has been to guard against or equalize this expansion or contraction, and consequently we find the compound pendulum in clocks and compensators in watches."

In these latest designs, we are told, the expansion strips do not connect directly with the clock mechanism. In one type they raise a number of little balls which, running around a raceway, wind the clock. In another the winding mechanism is controlled by a weight, and in still another by a spring. There is always a reserve supply of energy, so that the clock would continue to run should the temperature remain absolutely constant for two months, which is a climatic impossibility. Further:

"The question might be asked, whether this principle could be used for larger units. Ordinary clocks will run 24 hours with an energy equal to 1 pound dropping a distance of 12 inches. One horse-power is equivalent to 33,000 pounds moving 1 foot per minute, or 47,520,000 pounds moving 1 foot every 24 hours; hence an engine producing 1 horse-power would be able to run 47,520,000 clocks. Supposing the expansible metal strips to cost only $1 per clock, it would cost $47,520,000 to create a 1 horse-power engine. This would indicate that the principle, tho feasible for clock and similar work, is not practical for larger units."

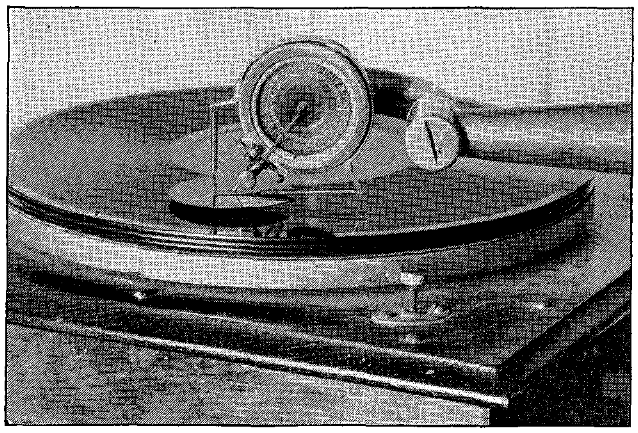
A SCHOOL FOR HEALTH OFFICERS

A SCHOOL to train officers for what has been called "the public-health militia" has been established under the joint auspices of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is the first time that these institutions have joined hands in this way despite various projects that have hitherto come to naught. That the need of precise training for public-health officials is a crying one, and that the graduates of the new school—the first of its kind in the field—will be in a position to render great civic service, is the opinion of M. J. Rosenau, who writes in *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine* (Cambridge, September). He says:

"Health administration in this country lags largely for want of trained leadership. The call to public health is loud and clear. Preventive medicine is the watchword of the hour, and the people are asking: 'If disease is preventable, why is it not prevented?' They are not satisfied with promises, but demand results; this is as it should be. It is now recognized that the orthodox training leading to the degree of M.D. does not necessarily fit a man for the position of health officer. The average practitioner learns little concerning vital statistics, sanitary engineering, water purification, sewage disposal, disinfection, forensic medicine, and the making and breaking of health laws. The public-health officer looks upon disease in the large, and is less interested in the individual case, which is the chief concern of the practising physician. The health officer looks upon disease with an eye to preventing its spread—in order to do so, he must know its mode of transmission. The practising physician, on the other hand, looks upon disease with a view to affording relief or cure, and his principal interest, therefore, is in diagnosis and treatment. The public-health officer must also be a specialist. Public-health administration is, indeed, a profession which bends its knee to none, so far as ideals and service are concerned.

"It must not be understood that the health officer is concerned only with stamping out the communicable diseases. There are many preventable defects which may be reached, especially in school children, and there is the general conduct of life, which makes not only for longevity but for maximum efficiency. The present-day health officer must also concern himself with the problems of heredity and eugenics. He must further concern himself with questions of immunity, and must make every effort to help the conditions which menace work-people. Industrial hygiene and the diseases of occupation form a large and important chapter in the volume of preventive medicine. Furthermore, the people must depend upon the health officer to guard the quality of the food, including the purity of the milk and the cleanliness of the water which they consume. The health officer must therefore be familiar with the sanitary sciences in addition to the medical sciences, both of which, in the broad biological sense, underlie the foundation of successful health administration. . . . .

"The demand for men with a proper training to supervise the health of every community will be very great. Everywhere the importance of this matter is coming to be more thoroughly recognized. The Public Health Service of the National Government, the State and municipal boards of health, are constantly widening the scope of their activities and will need many additional skilled workers. Smaller communities which have boards of health composed of men not specially trained for the work will require expert assistants. Communities that are too small to support health officers are now being grouped into districts in a system of cooperative sanitation. It will take an army of trained health workers to meet the demand."



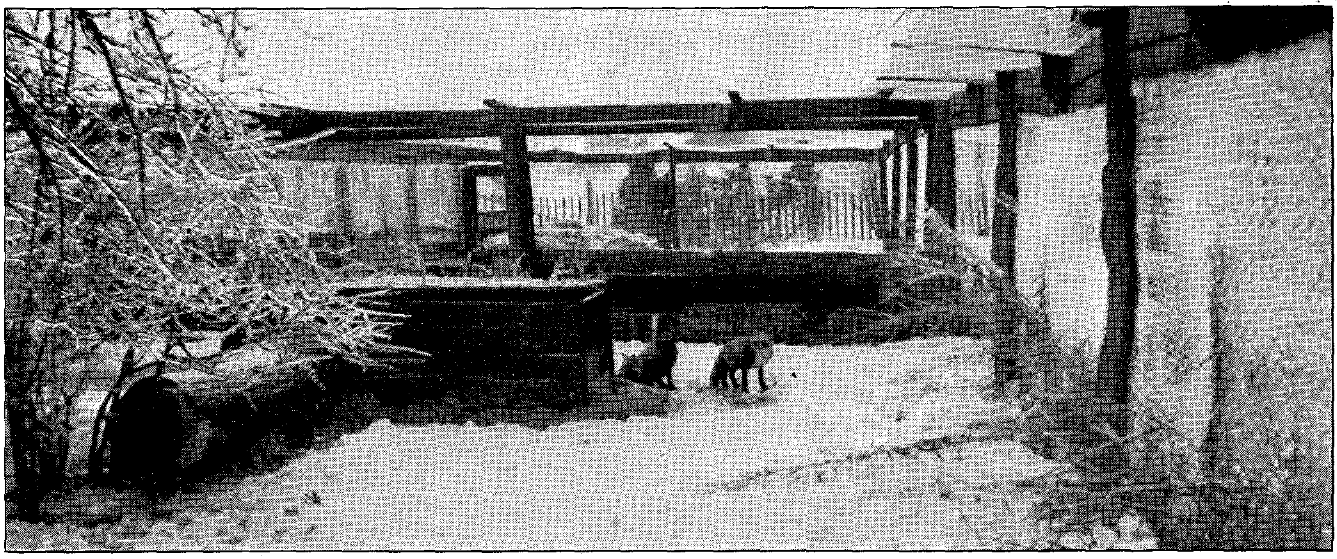
AN ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY.

This device, which clarifies and amplifies the reproduction of talking-machine records, was the result of an accidental touch of the needle by the inventor's finger.

TO MAKE PHONOGRAPHS MORE HUMAN

A SIMPLE ATTACHMENT for causing talking-machines to articulate more clearly, plainly, and loudly was discovered by the accidental touching of a fine needle with the finger while a record was being played, says *The Scientific American* (New York, September 27). The inventor, M. B. Claussen, about two years ago, while testing out some records, happened to touch the needle and noticed that it vibrated. He was using a very fine straight-sided needle, which produced a low, sweet tone, but lacked the power to propel the sound from the horn. This fine needle was free from scratch, and while it did not produce the volume of the heavy needle, it had none of the heavy needle's mechanical tones. The working out of the invention is thus sketched:

"Mr. Claussen argued that if he could add power to the vibration of this fine needle, it would reproduce all there was in the record with a volume equal to that of a heavy needle without any of the heavy needle's defects, such as scratch and aftertones. Besides, the great wear on the record caused by the heavy needle would be avoided. After trying many devices to increase these vibrations, he found that a disk of a certain diameter, thickness, and density attached to the needle near its point, not only increased the volume of the fine needle considerably, but retained all the purity of the fine needle, and, at the same time, by its vibratory action eliminated the aftertones and caused each word and note to be reproduced clearly and distinctly. Some indistinct records even became audible. Tones never heard before were brought forth. The sound was lifted clear of the machine. The singer or musician was in the room, not in the box. It reproduced all the artist put into the record in the artist's natural voice, or with the musician's artistic touch. In its present form the device consists of a disk, two springs, and an insulated metal band. The band is slipt over the circumference of the sound-box and the disk over the point of a fine needle. The springs hold the disk in place. Tests, made under a microscope, of



SCENE ON A FOX-FARM.

records played one thousand times with the device showed no perceptible wear. The long point of the fine needle had reached all parts of the record, but had not broken down the wall. Further experiments showed that by slightly increasing the length of a fine, straight-sided needle, the vibrations were increased and the reproduction brought to a point of perfection. The device is made to fit this needle, and with it produces the best results."

FUR FARMS IN CANADA

DOUBTLESS MAN ATE of the fruits of the earth for many ages before it occurred to him to cultivate them for his own use, and while cultivated plants and domestic animals are now equally familiar, yet, curiously enough, the fur-bearing creatures, whose product is one of the most valuable offered by the animal kingdom, are just beginning to be bred and kept in captivity. Fur farms are already an undoubted success with foxes, minks, and skunks, we are informed by Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, and will soon be satisfactorily worked out for marten, muskrat, and chinchilla. An account of the success of these efforts in French Canada appears in the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, and we translate an abstract of it made for the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 13). Says this paper:

"At the present time the breeding of black and silver foxes is carried on with success in several provinces, notably in Prince Edward Island. Ranches have been established for the purpose in New Brunswick, on the northern borders of the province of Quebec, at Piastre Bay, and on the island of Anticosti, which belongs to the well-known French manufacturer, Henry Menier.

"In New Brunswick very large sums have been invested in raising black and silver foxes, and especially in breeding the blue fox (which must not be confounded with that of Russia), whose reproduction, much larger than the first named, reaches eight to ten cubs in a litter.

ASKING FOR HIS BREAKFAST.

"In the province of Quebec, the breeding of fur-bearing animals is becoming common, and there are now ranches for breeding the red fox, the muskrat, the mink, and the skunk. To encourage the industry, the provincial parliament adopted, in last December, a law that protects breeders against marauders. . . . . . .

"In the domestication of the fox, life in the open air is preferable, and the best plan is to install the animals in small enclosures thirty to thirty-five feet square, fenced to a height of ten feet. . . . The animals must be abundantly fed, but not fattened, for their fur then becomes inferior. They thrive well on all kinds of food—for instance, fish, crackers and milk, and potatoes. They must have pure water, running if possible.

"At the end of December or the beginning of January the fur of these foxes attains its highest value. The darker it is the more it is sought after. It has now been demonstrated that by suitable crossing it is possible to improve the breed, not only in the beauty of its fur, but in the vitality of the species.

"The mink, whose skin has a certain value, is now successfully raised in the province of Quebec. On one ranch, situated on Lake Chaud, there are sixty minks. . . . . . .

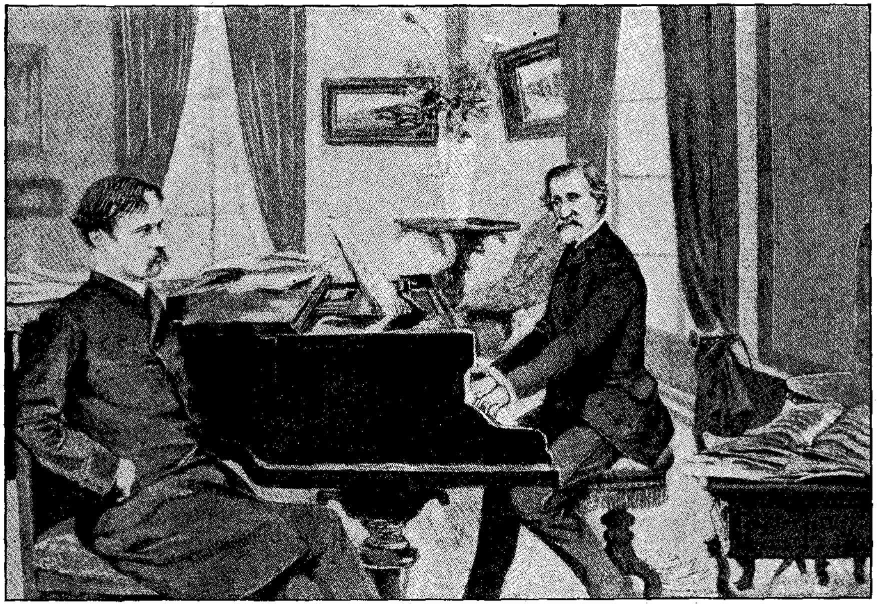
"A company is being formed, it is said, to raise muskrats, whose skin is highly considered and is known commercially as Hudson otter, after suitable dyeing and treatment.

"At present only the breeding of the fox is really well developed. If, by overproduction, the value of the skins finally becomes depreciated—a fatal error—prices will probably not fall below a certain level, which will leave a profit for the breeders. Thus their efforts are of much interest, and besides their speculative value they assure the conservation of certain varieties whose increasing rarity has inspired fears of their complete disappearance." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

A HUNDRED YEARS OF VERDI

If Signor Toscanini should open the Metropolitan opera season with a performance of Verdi's "Aïda"—a habit that seems to grow on impresarios—he will only prolong the notes of the composer that all Italy has been celebrating through the past months. Toscanini's own contribution to the centenary celebration of the famous Italian (falling on October 10) has been the turning of the little theater at Busseto, Verdi's birthplace, into a sort of Bayreuth, with the orchestra pit constructed like that *Festspielhaus* "to accommodate some 500 spectators in comfort and perhaps 700 on special occasions," where "La Traviata" and "Falstaff" were given. The little town has been the object of many pilgrimages this summer, for it holds the few personal memorials of Verdi left behind. His birthplace is a humble enough dwelling, bearing the inevitable marble slabs that point its importance, while a little beyond the town is the Villa Sant' Agata, where he lived after attaining prosperity. The house is surrounded by a garden, rather English in character, we are told by a writer in the London *Times*, and, like Alexander Pope and his somewhat tasteless grotto at Twickenham, Verdi built an artificial stalactite cave which he called the "Tomb of Aïda." We read further:



VERDI AND HIS LIBRETTIST, ARRIGO BOITO.

The original of this is in a museum in Frankfort, Germany.

"The house is neither large nor small. It is built in the style of no particular period, and has no architectural pretensions; but it achieves a certain dignity and beauty by its absence of decoration and its just proportions. The room which Verdi habitually occupied has been left as it was in his time. It is a fair-sized room on the ground floor, with a large window opening into the garden. Against one wall a bed; against the opposite one a grand pianoforte; facing the window a large sofa, and in the middle of the room an old-fashioned writing-table with a well-worn armchair. It is all quite uninteresting and characteristic of the man who detested ceremony and parade, and who resented, above all things, any intrusion into his private life. The only object in the room which is of artistic interest is the one thing which has been placed there since Verdi's death—the original bust of the composer executed by Vincenzo Gemito in the early seventies, when the sculptor was little more than 20, and commissioned by Verdi as an excuse for giving him generous financial assistance at a moment when he stood badly in need of it. It represents Verdi with head bowed in meditation, the beard falling on the folds of a cloak thrown over his shoulders. It has become familiar to many in reproductions, but Signor Angelo Carrara, who showed us the villa, pointed out that the substitution in these of an open coat for the voluminous cloak had robbed the bust of much of its character. As a likeness it is declared by those who knew Verdi intimately to be beyond praise."

One of the rooms is fitted up as a museum, and here are preserved things that the historian of music, particularly of the interaction of German and Italian music, can not overlook:

"Here is a bookcase, left just as it was, containing Verdi's musical library, which was of the smallest. It includes, of course, a good many works presented by their composers—operas by Gounod, Ambroise Thomas, Reyer, and other contemporaries; symphonies of Beethoven, Haydn, and Mozart in pianoforte arrangements, and a few other classics. But it also includes a good many of Wagner's operas, and a good many odd volumes of antiquarian publications to remind us of the famous phrase, 'Tornate all' antico e sara un progresso.' One of the Wagner volumes has an interest of its own. It is a copy of 'Lohengrin' in vocal score with Italian words, which was used by Verdi to follow the celebrated performance at Bologna in the autumn of 1871. That performance was the first step to the Italian acceptance of Wagner's music, and Verdi's copy, copiously annotated in pencil, is a document of historic importance.

"The actual execution of the opera must have left much to be desired. Verdi has noted all the cuts, which were numerous and extensive, especially in the second act; he notes further that the *tempi* were often disastrously hurried, and that the chorus at almost every entry sang abominably out of time. For the music itself he had no lack of appreciation. The word *bello* is of frequent occurrence, and he has even a *bellissimo* for the dramatic climax of the first scene of Act III. There are some adverse criticisms, of course; but when one reflects on the state of public opinion about Wagner at that time even in Germany itself, it is a most remarkable testimony to the broad-mindedness and unprejudiced impartiality of Verdi that his annotations are hardly ever severe, and that in no case is there the slightest indication of definite hostility. His judgments are almost all such as any modern critic would accept as just. He finds fault with the slowness of the declamation, particularly in the speeches of *King Henry* and *The Herald;* he points out that the long *ensemble* which follows the King's prayer has no dramatic value and makes the scene halt—*fredda la scena* is a note which occurs more than once, and is a very instructive criticism for those who are interested in the technic of opera. It is this coldness of the scene, this absence of real drama in spite of movement on the stage, which he censures in the opening of the second scene of Act III—a development which is purely musical, purely symphonic in its effect.

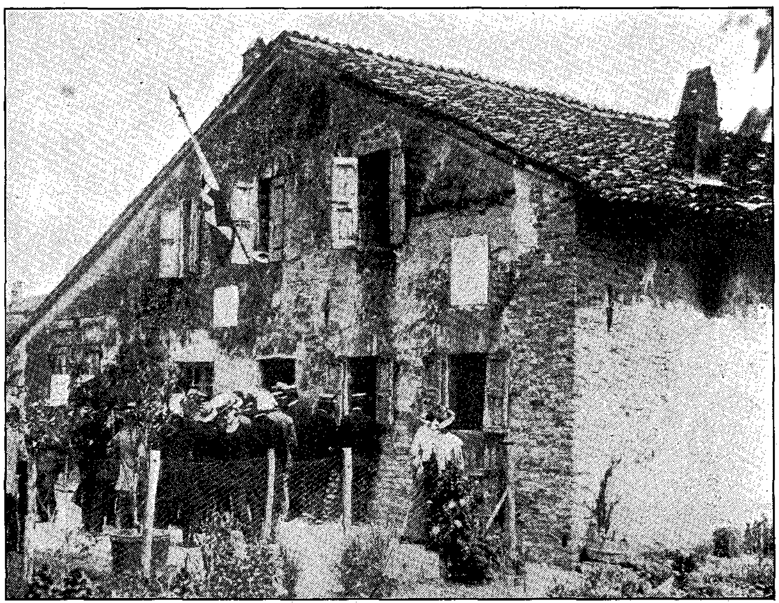
"Another interesting criticism occurs in the preceding scene. He finds beauty in the beginning and in the end of the duet between *Lohengrin* and *Elsa*, but in the middle he finds fault with the shortness of the vocal phrases. Here again we note the Italian, the born singer, and we turn to the opposite side of the little room, where are laid out a sheaf of rough sketches for 'La Traviata' and 'Il Trovatore.' Here we see Verdi's own methods; it is an inspiration purely vocal. The voice parts are written out in full, almost without corrections; below is a stave for the accompaniment, but it is generally blank, unless there is some sort of contrapuntal treatment of accompanying voices. And it is interesting to note at this point the contrast between the methods of the two men—Wagner learning, not too skilfully, from the Italians in his youth, taking over almost literally the melodic style of Bellini and Rossini; Verdi learning from Wagner in middle life, not a new form of melody, but a more symphonic sense of construction.

"An Italian writer, Signor Fausto Torrefranca, has pointed out the importance of the psychological development which took place in Verdi's brain at this time. Already in 'Aïda' he had shown signs of a more definitely symphonic habit of thought, after the eclectic and often incoherent variety of style employed in 'Rigoletto'; and 'Lohengrin' at Bologna may well have induced in him that unexplained period of repose from 1871 to 1887, the earlier years of which brought forth those two works in which his new style is foreshadowed, the 'String Quartet' and the 'Requiem.' Verdi's most remarkable genius lay, perhaps, in his faculty for perpetually renewing his youth—a faculty not observable in the representative composers of modern Italy. Certain Italian writers have spoken lately of 'Falstaff' as if it were the definite conclusion of a musical period now for ever ended; but the history of music shows us that no period ever comes definitely to an end without inaugurating a new one, and we prefer to maintain the hope that 'Falstaff,' which is only just beginning to be appreciated by the musical world at large, may be the starting-point of a new and more vigorous school of Italian lyric drama."

THE LOST YEARS OF THE SCHOOLBOY

SOMETHING OF A SHOCK was felt when the first Rhodes scholars from the United States discovered, on presenting themselves as candidates for the Oxford scholarships, that "they needed about two years of preparation beyond that required to fit the usual boy for the usual American college." The recovery from the shock was buoyantly effected, however, when newspapers and teachers began to explain that the English boy might know more Latin and Greek, but "his American rival was much better posted in everything else." If this explanation has served to convince the majority that "our school system leads the world," there seem to be some skeptical ones still. One of these is Prof. Henry A. Perkins, of Trinity College, who discusses, with much detail, in *The Yale Review* (October) the schoolboy's loss of two years in this country. He is among those not blinded by the virtues of our system for the education of the masses. In his paper he recognizes that "we have the problem of the illiterate many and we have the problem of the educated few." If their joint solution is not possible, he contends, "it is our business to distinguish between two equally important educational necessities and to provide a separate solution for each." The summary of his argument, which *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (September 26) presents, reveals some of the causes of why "somewhere in our educational system a slowing up of mental development and intellectual equipment occurs that is never made up, sending forth our college graduates probably less well educated men than the English universities produce."

"This may come about from a variety of causes, any one of which is open to pretty careful consideration by American university men, and all of which are serious matters. For instance, Professor Perkins isn't at all sure but that the home influences in the United States to-day, during a time of 'inevitable reaction from the period of stern parental discipline that was thought necessary in the sixties and even in the seventies,' have been deteriorating, and that a certain amount of neglect has come about of the 'mental and moral fiber' of the growing youth. He suggests, again, that there is no such separation of the industrious from the idle school children as would avoid lowering the educational standards of the brighter ones. The schools are overcrowded, and promiscuously. The heavily increasing percentage of foreign-born in many public schools may, he thinks, partly account for this condition. Or, he thinks, a cause may be found in the low pay of American schoolteachers, with the attending lowering of their usefulness to the public. All of which is not new, in a sense, as the various angles of the problem have been brought to view for years past by educational students and agitators for reform; but the large problem involved has rarely been brought out quite so convincingly as in this paper. Behind it is a question in which college men can not but be interested, and in the solution of which many of them may be possible factors. Because, if the American schoolboy is to continue to come to the American colleges ill-prepared, or prepared for advanced work on a lower intellectual scale than he might be, or as his European cousin is, then the question of the usefulness of the college itself to the community is immediately in the foreground and its educational results attackable. If these 'two lost years of the schoolboy' can in any degree be made up under a more useful school system, then the college student can in the future come earlier to his college, and graduate earlier into his chosen life-work from his professional school. That our educational system is not as useful to the public as it might be is generally admitted; whether it may not be vastly improved by the introduction of a little more steam in the early years—and by considerable more steam in the final years, also—is perhaps not as debatable a proposition as it may seem at first sight."



BIRTHPLACE OF ITALY'S GREATEST COMPOSER.

Crowds have been visiting Roncole de Busseto (Parma) this summer to see the old house where Verdi was born and to hear his operas in the little theater there.

Professor Perkins has a sharp criticism to make upon our complaisant idea that the American system "seems to work, and suits our people and our conditions best." We take the view that it doesn't matter if the boy "knows less Latin, less mathematics, yes, less English even, than his British cousin, provided he has learned to know his fellow men, and has acquired the power to mix, the self-assurance, the sophistication, that are so necessary in our conglomerate civilization." But—

"From the standpoint of ideals, a people who are satisfied with mediocrity in what is best and highest in education have a poor, sordid future ahead of them. If we did not lose so much time in our preparation, we might adopt the European method which gives a boy a liberal education by the time he is nineteen years old; and then we could turn him into business, equipped to get the best out of himself through the rest of his life; or send him to the university to study some particular profession without distraction of irrelevant courses, so that he might reach the age of practising his profession two years earlier than at present, but still with the foundations of a truly liberal culture."

A HOUSE THAT KILLED INSPIRATION

IF YOU'RE a man of letters and work well in your environment, better stay where you're put, is the moral one would draw from a little fable Walter A. Dyer contributes to *Country Life in America*. His hero, whom he calls "Solomon John" for short, had been pretty successful and had earned quite a little money. "He thought he was tired of New York and he fancied he could do better work in the quiet country." Besides, he thought he could live cheaper in the country, where there were "no taxis, no theaters, no restaurant parties." It is the real story of a real person who tried emigration, and the conclusion his biographer draws from his experience is that it "all proves the mighty power of the country's lure, and shows that a country home may be made so attractive that even a humorist can not convert it into a literary mill." At least, we are assured "Solomon John" built a masterpiece tho he ceased to write them. This was his procedure:

COULD YOU WRITE NOVELS IN A HOUSE LIKE THIS?

One prosperous writer couldn't; so the house is now rented, and he woos inspiration in his old flat back in the city near the bright lights.

"Solomon John sought out a boyhood friend who was an architect, and told him just what was wanted. Together they worked out the general plan, and the architect put it on paper so attractively that Mrs. Solomon John started out at once to buy rugs and furniture and wall-papers and curtains. She just couldn't wait. She also wrote to all of her relatives and to some of Solomon John's, demanding heirlooms to help give the new home atmosphere.

"As for Solomon John, he swore he couldn't write another line until he was safely settled in that gable aerie at the head of the winding stairs.

"Well, they built the house and laid out the gardens, and while it lasted it was more fun than writing stories or plays. It was a many-gabled, many-dormered house of stucco, with shingle-tile roofs and English chimneys. It was built of hollow tile, with reinforced concrete where arches, etc., came. All the timbering on the outside was really structural—not merely boards tacked on.

"'It shall be a house without a fake or a poor thing in it,' declared Solomon John. 'Real beams, real stone fireplaces, copper drains, brass water-pipes—hang the expense!'

"Dozens of casement windows let in light from all sides and the fragrance of the shrubs and garden flowers. There were hospitable entrances at front and back. Terraces and stone steps, and lots of growing things all about, gave it the proper setting, and the views from the upper windows were superb. . . . . . .

"There were eleven acres in the grounds, all told, with a dream of a brook in a lovely little glen. Parts of the place were left wild, and the abundant sumac beautified these spots. Down by the brook paths were made and simple steps put in, and here they began to naturalize trees, shrubs, and flowers—evergreens, birches, rhododendrons, mountain laurel, violets, wild strawberries. In an old sand-pit that was too large to be filled up a rock garden was started. Large rose gardens were planted, and enough fruits and vegetables for ten families the size of Solomon John's.

"'You see,' he said to me afterward, 'I had a momentary illusion that I was a prince, and I came devilish near becoming a pauper instead.'"

The cost of all this was "thousands and thousands." Solomon John refuses to tell how much. He declares it was worth it all. What broke him was the way it worked:

"At first there was a series of house-warmings, and lots of guests.

"'Of course, I enjoy all this,' said Solomon John. 'When it is over, I will get to work.'

"Finally the guests departed, and then the neighbors came. A humorist can not expect to remain in entire isolation in an up-to-date and leisurely community, nor can one hope to have tea or cigars alone on a veranda like Solomon John's. And there are social obligations that are not to be neglected.

"Then there was a chap down the road a piece who was an anglemaniac, and as soon as the season opened he came over and lugged Solomon John off to a fishing club back in the country where there were lots of fine trout. Also, there were many special motor-trips that had to be taken; every friend had some favorite inn or club to introduce them to. And when Solomon John was hot and tired with trying to work, some one would suggest a yachting trip on the Sound, or a swim. The swimming especially appealed to Solomon John when he was all burned up with effort.

"As to golf, that was fun, too, while it lasted. It was nice to be on the links in the pleasant weather. But playing golf does not produce an income, and Solomon John had begun to think of income.

"'Besides,' he says, 'after two summers of golf I found out that I was a dub at the game, and my clubs are now for sale cheap. Also there is a little locker, with my name on it, for rent next season.'

"As I said, Solomon John began to think of income. In fact, he began to worry. There weren't so many checks coming in, and he found that it cost money to keep up a country place. The simple life of the country began to develop symptoms of complexity and expensiveness.

"One man proved to be insufficient to handle the garden and grounds. The man and wife they brought with them found the house too large for their comfort, and left. They tried various combinations of cook, maid, and laundress, but they didn't work. Man-and-wife combinations proved lopsided and had to be abandoned. The gardener's wife was imprest into service to act as kitchen-maid, and questions of precedence arose. In short, the Solomon Johns raised a bumper crop of servant troubles and Mrs. Solomon John's nerves began to get on edge.

"Likewise, before this, Mrs. Solomon John found that they were too far from the village to depend entirely on the public-cab service. An automobile was a natural concomitant of the kind of house they had built. Solomon John would run it himself, he said. He did, for a while, and it took up all his time. So there arrived a chauffeur. The chauffeur required a salary, also. Solomon John felt that he must be getting at his work."

When, at last, he was free to sit down to pen and paper, his idea was to write the amusing adventures of a Kentucky colonel on Broadway. "He tried to recall the Broadway atmosphere, but the view from his two windows didn't help him." Nothing, in fact, did help, so this is the sad sequel:

"Mr. and Mrs. Solomon John and the little Solomon Johns are back in Manhattan. They are living in a very pretty apartment with all the modern improvements. The beautiful house is rented to a man who doesn't need to work in it, and it may soon be sold. The little room at the head of the stairs hears no more the sputtering of a genius that is struggling to burn. For Solomon John is happily ensconsed in a room in the back of the flat—a little cubby-hole that was intended for a maid's bedroom. It is his study. The single window looks out upon the white-painted brick wall of the apartment house next door; there is nothing to take his eyes from his work. Here the typewriter clicks away in happy industry, for Solomon John is himself again. He is writing a novel. Perhaps it will be humorous? Perhaps it will be something about country life?"

FORBES-ROBERTSON ON TWO CONTINENTS

WHILE Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson is enacting his farewell parts before American audiences, he has left behind him his counterfeit presentment in the movies, for the benefit of his fellow countrymen in England. On Thursday, October 2, he opened the new Shubert Theater in New York with his well-admired impersonation of *Hamlet*. It was this that the dramatic critic of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) saw in "the cinema," and, he adds, "I am informed that the production is the greatest thing yet done in the way of cinematography." It was not long ago that we gave some pictures representing the actor before the cinema camera. Here is what the critic thought of it:

Copyrighted by the Daily Mirror Studios.

"DO YOU SEE YONDER CLOUD THAT IS ALMOST IN THE SHAPE OF A CAMEL?"

Thus Forbes-Robertson as *Hamlet* interrogates his *Polonius* for the last time among us.

Copyrighted by Lizzie Crosswell Smith.

GERTRUDE ELLIOTT AS *OPHELIA*.

She accompanies her husband, Forbes-Robertson, on his farewell American tour.

"Of matters purely theatrical I possess a little knowledge; otherwise I should not enjoy the privilege of writing for *The Westminster Gazette*. Concerning the cinematograph and its work, I have a magnificent ignorance. At the moment I am rather dazzled by what I saw. We began the evening with a two-act drama called 'Eastern Passions'—the name of the author is not given, upon which fact I tender to him my hearty congratulations. . . . I now arrive at the point which, from the dramatic critic's point of view, is the supreme joy of the Picture Palace play: in dealing with the P. P. P. one has not, as a rule, to criticize the players! In the case of 'Hamlet,' even this was denied to us, for the names of all the casts were exhibited on the screen, inside the proscenium arch. Happy mortals, the players thus consigned to a kind of immortality. I hardly know how to describe what happened. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, his wife, and their Drury Lane Company, apparently acted the whole tragedy, or, rather, his particular version of it, before the camera, and the films are exhibited with cuts deemed to be necessary. There are variations from accepted ideas. For instance, the *Ghost* makes his famous *ex-parte* statement to *Hamlet* about the murder on a very pebbly seashore, and not upon 'the platform'; indeed, it is hard to regard the ground below any beach as 'the cellarage.' Perhaps this does not matter very much. We watched the characters making faces presumably appropriate to their words, tho sometimes we were in doubt as to the individual speech. We were presented with a synopsis which bravely included what is called the 'moral,' and I regret that I am unable to give the name of the humorist who wrote it. The pictures I imagine are very good of their kind, and must have cost an immense amount of money. They are affected by the necessary limitations of the medium; the characters are represented on very different scales, and the color is horrible. When the scale is large, the 'field' is rather comically small, and, of course, quaint effects are produced by the difficulties due to the employment of a lens less efficient than the human apparatus. The audience seemed imprest, tho whether it enjoyed 'Eastern Passions' more or less than 'Hamlet' I can not tell. To the historian of drama it may be useful to possess these records of a performance, but to suggest that the affair from any point of view does justice to the tragedy would be an outrageous absurdity."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE UPLIFT OF "CHAUTAUQUA WEEK"

SECRETARY BRYAN'S Chautauqua lectures are justified by their fruits, in the opinion of a writer in the current *Congregationalist* (Boston). Not in financial rewards to the lecturer or the Chautauqua association, but in the inspiration received by his hearers. Nor, according to this authority, Dr. Loyal Lincoln Wirt, who has himself appeared on the Chautauqua platform, need the Secretary of State be ashamed of his associates. For the Chautauqua circuit, "the encyclopedia of the common people," "the country folk's university," has, we are told, suddenly sprung up as one of the greatest educational movements of history. It is a real force for human betterment, and so comes into the department of Social Service. To the culture-thirsty dweller in the corn-belt it furnishes the one week of uplift and inspiration—"to look forward to half the year and remember the other half," the only vacation, the "one outlook upon the world of mind and spirit beyond the farm." "The man who is responsible for two hundred Chautauqua assemblies, in the State of Iowa alone," says this writer, "has been called the greatest educator in that State. His teachers, lecturers, preachers, orchestras, grand-opera singers, children's hour story-tellers, cartoonists, magicians, and all the rest of the 'faculty' (called by courtesy 'the talent') give what is practically a summer school of high value to half a million people—the kind of people whose minds live mostly under gray skies and to whom the Chautauqua is the one intellectual sunburst of the year." But we are not asked to take these assertions unsupported by direct testimony from the Chautauqua-goers. In motoring from one Chautauqua tent to another in a typical seventy-town circuit in the corn-belt, it seems, Dr. Wirt and some musical "talent" (those who furnish one day's program generally travel together, it is explained) stopt at noon at the home of a prosperous farmer. Revelation of their identity brought a compelling invitation to share the midday meal. While this was preparing the singers made themselves heard in snatches from their repertory, which brought their hostess from the kitchen "with floury hands and tear-filled eyes" to say:

A CHAUTAUQUA AUDIENCE IN THE CORN-BELT.

"The plowboy would go back to his plow—but not the same—he would remember."

> "Do you know what this means to us? What the Chautauqua means to thousands of intellectually and musically starved country people? It is our oasis—our life-belt. The music we hear during assembly week is the music we sing and play all through the year. The lectures we discuss for months. My husband remembers all the jokes and the politics, and I try to remember, with the aid of a note-book, all the new ideas set forth. The speakers and singers we add to our circle of friends and follow them with interest ever after. Sometimes I think we could not endure the privations and loneliness of this new land were it not for the Chautauqua—our annual 'Feast of the Tabernacles.'"

These are strong statements, but they are only a few of the things told by Dr. Wirt in the course of his *Congregationalist* article relating experiences on the Chautauqua circuit with Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus and Secretary Bryan. The Chicago orator is called "our greatest Chautauqua lecturer," but the eminence of the Secretary of State in this field is recognized in the characterization—"the most fiery comet in the Chautauqua orbit." Interesting stories of Dr. Wirt's acquaintance with these two platform princes can not here be told, but his tributes to their influence over their hearers must be quoted. Journeying for forty days with Dr. Gunsaulus, the writer could see the "awakening going on in the minds of tens of thousands of young people" as they listened.

> "Whether the 'open sesame' was history, biography, politics, art, criticism, humor, music, or the great sermon on Sunday, the effect was always the same—tense, eager faces—the satisfying of hungry souls.
>
> "I never tired of sitting where I could watch the upturned faces and the play of human emotions. The plowboy would go back to his plow—but not the same—he would remember. The farmer's daughter would go back to her cooking and baking and dish-washing—but she could not forget."

And as for William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, whose Chautauqua lecturings have brought down upon him the scorn of the European press and much criticism in his own country, we are told that "to eat, sleep, and journey with this knightly soul, this Cromwellian spirit, this embodiment of finest American manhood, is to witness the withering of the sprouting of pessimism everywhere—civic, social, and religious faith." Dr. Wirt continues:

> "There is no question about it—the common people hear him gladly, as they heard his avowed Master. The hard-headed farmer will drive his machine fifty miles, burn up two dollars' worth of gasoline, and pay his fifty cents smilingly at the Chautauqua gate for the privilege of standing two hours to listen to the man whom he knows to be sound and sweet to the core, to the only man who could drag 'the old man of the sea' from the neck of Democracy.
>
> "Does it mean anything that from five thousand to ten thousand people will pay for the privilege of hearing the great 'Commoner' whenever he is advertised to speak?
>
> "In all this criticism of Mr. Bryan and his lecturing I share with his Middle West friends the feeling that if there has been a mistake it is not in giving a little of his time and strength to the common people (which he may well do without serious neglect of his duties of State). But the mistake, if mistake there be, is in not giving the larger reason for so doing; namely, a vital message which clamors for utterance and a vast audience which clamors to hear it. 'I would rise up from the dead,' said Robert Louis Stevenson, 'to preach.'

"Mr. Bryan is the people's prophet, and his Chautauqua message is a 'Thus saith the Lord' to them.

"He has as much right to slip away at the week-end and inspire twenty thousand people with two or three lecture-sermons—pay or no pay—as the other members of the Cabinet have to go fishing or the President has to sit on his veranda at Cornish."

It is only "after swinging around the Chautauqua circle and looking into the faces of many thousands of thoughtful, prosperous American citizens," we read finally, "that one can begin to realize that here has arisen, almost in a night, one of the greatest educational movements of history."

"Here is Areopagus, here is the Forum, here is the evolution of the Grange, the Lyceum, the Camp Meeting, and the County Fair; here is University Extension, popularized and made practicable; here is the Encyclopedia of the common people.

"Henceforward, preachers, teachers, and politicians must *needs reckon with the Chautauqua summer assembly and the* ten million American citizens who are going to school there."

PREACHERS FORGETTING SINS

SERMONS AGAINST SINS like those that were dinned into our fathers' ears by the preachers of a former generation are not heard from the pulpits of to-day. There are, adds the editor of *The Christian Century* (Disciples of Christ, Chicago), the stock sermons against dancing, card-playing, and theatergoing, and "this trinity of doubtful amusements feathers the arrow of the professional evangelist, but even he says comparatively little about sin in general, or other sins in particular." There was a time, we are reminded, "when men came to God through deep consciousness of sin." Now the idea of being "the chief of sinners," "a worthless worm," one whose sin-stained garments must be "washed in the blood of the Lamb," may have been overdone; but, declares this writer emphatically, "the time has not yet come for us to forget altogether that we are sinners in the sight of God." Nor is it enough, he continues, "that we have sermons against sin,"—

"A *sermon against sin is one thing; a sermon against sins is* another. Sin is an abstraction; nobody commits it, but sins are concrete, personal, the kind you and I have. God does not call upon his prophets to show the people their sin; he is told to show the people their sins. He is not told to rebuke them, *nor abuse them, nor denounce them, but just to show the sins* of the people of God."

Then follow a few paragraphs telling what "the sins of the people of God are to-day." Foremost among them is placed "indifference to religion as the supreme fact of our modern life. In theory we all acknowledge that religion is the supremely important interest of life, but in practise not every good person acts as if it were so." And in the judgment of *The Christian Century's* editor, "the people who no longer hate the truth, but are simply indifferent to the truth, are more of a menace than those who blaspheme and deny." Then there is "worldliness"—

"The things which we have striven to acquire have very largely acquired us, mastering our souls, monopolizing our affections, crowding our religion into the corners of our life. This fatal self-seeking has gone far toward the destruction of family life, giving the parents and children separate interests, causing the young people to suppose that the chief end of life is to have a good time, and the father and mother to look forward to mere ease and display as the supremely great things to be achieved."

Then, "the love of the things of this world leads swiftly to extravagance," and "extravagance leads to the non-payment of debts, to embezzlement, to downright dishonesty." That "religious indifference and a spirit of criticism are not wholly unrelated," tho they seem at first to be violently opposed, is another thought that occurs to this writer. He says:

"It is when people's religion becomes self-seeking, when their aim and end in life is personal enjoyment, that they come to test even the services of God's house as if they were intended to minister to their pleasure. The service is good or not good for them in proportion as the music gives them enjoyment or the sermon pleases their vanity, or fails to rouse them from their lethargy with some call to duty. It is when people are interested and hard at work that they have no time for criticism. It is when they sit back in apathy that they have time to be critical and fault-finding."

These, then, "are among the sins of our time"—

"To many people they seem so gentle and amiable, such rather pleasant and altogether negligible sins that they have no inclination to be disturbed concerning them, but the voice of the prophet must always be a voice to his own day and generation, and the sins against which he preaches should be the sins of his own time. These sins are not harmless ones. They are benumbing, deadly sins; they freeze the life out of consecration, they chill joy out of the heart of religion."

MISSIONARY INFLUENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

IT IS DUE to the missionaries more than to any other agency that the small minority of white people in South Africa are able to live in security among the overwhelming mass of the native population. The missionaries are the real friends of the native, says Mr. W. H. Mason, in *The Guardian* (London), the organ of the Established Church, tho, of course, "security is due, in the first instance, to the justice of the administration of the English magistrates, backed by the knowledge that there is an armed force behind them if needed." This writer, apparently a layman, writing from Unolusapo, goes on to give some interesting facts which disclose the relation of the white and black people, pointing out that "the missionaries and their families know where to draw the line of distinction in their relations" with the natives, and "while showing themselves not their equals but their superiors in every sense of the term and in reality, treat them as friends and fellow creatures to be loved and cared for." Further:

"To them the natives come in every trouble. Many missions now have hospitals, where heathen as well as Christian natives are well cared for. These hospitals are by degrees ousting the witch-doctors with their horrors. There are, however, two kinds of witch-doctors, one of which is really medicinal. They have a great knowledge of the use of herbs, but keep it to themselves, and it is not easy to get their secrets from them. Some of the medical missionaries have, however, been able to gain their confidence, and are learning from them much that is useful and interesting. Thus, putting aside the religious aspect of the question, it is to the missionaries, next to the magistrates, that white people owe the quiet and safe life they lead among native tribes. If it were not for them, the natives might feel that they had no friends among the whites to care for them for their own sakes, and not merely on account of their services or the profit to be made out of them; and when natives have before their eyes so many bad examples in white persons, the work of missionaries is needed to show them that such conduct is not the recognized standard of Englishmen and Christians. It is indeed necessary to teach them something better. From the moment that the explorer, trader, or settler invades the country, there the missionary should follow, if we do not wish for complete deterioration and corruption.

"A very able man was, not long ago, reiterating the old arguments against missionaries, and, in answer to such observations as I have made above, said it would be much better, instead of missionaries, to send out a thousand traders of such excellent character that they would set an example of higher civilization without preaching Christianity and upsetting natural conditions. But who is to find the virtuous thousand? Who is to finance them? For trade and traveling need capital, and where are we to find a thousand men ready to leave their homes and occupations here in order to set an example to heathens abroad? And supposing the thousand found, what is there to secure that their virtue will be permanent and stand the strain of years of exile and isolation? My friend did not explain whether the thousand

> were to remain in one place as neighbors or to be scattered over various countries. If an able and generally sensible man can even for a moment make so fantastic a suggestion, it shows to what lengths the opponents of missionary work are driven. The scheme of industrial missions for the training and employment of natives, and for the development of the natural resources of the country, under Christian laymen who are men of business and under missionary auspices, but separate from the missionaries, is very different and much more practical."

On one point, however, the writer professes to have a quarrel with the South African missionaries. It relates to clothes and the differentiation between native heathen and Christian through the manner of dress. The missionaries, in an effort to see that the converts wear enough clothing, overdo it, Mr. Mason says, by prescribing an amount that is injurious to health, and he recommends the missionary practise in Zanzibar, where the demands of modesty and climate are both regarded.

HALTING "NARCOTIC CURES"

KANSAS CITY is the latest center to take up a combat with immorality. The country is hearing "horrible stories of juvenile excesses," not among the wage-earning classes or the "half-world," which are receiving so much attention in various parts of the country, but confined mainly to the richer classes who have automobiles to put to use in their misdemeanors. The preachers and the women's clubs are demanding a curfew law and a general closing of the streets to young people after a certain hour. These remedial means are called merely "narcotic cures" by the San Francisco *Argonaut*, which preaches a little homily designed to point the real causes of such ills as Kansas City now suffers from, and what it regards as the mistaken methods of frenzied reformers. We read:

> "There will be no disposition anywhere to treat a terrible evil with levity or even with indifference. And it is a terrible evil. San Francisco has had her own experiences, and it is quite easy to believe that other cities are similarly situated. But unfortunately there is a disposition to resort to snap remedies and to treat the results rather than the causes. Nothing is so fatally easy as to pass a law. There is no more popular narcotic for an uneasy public conscience. But narcotics are not cures, and Kansas City will be likely to find that police control is the worst possible substitute for parental influences, and that even a curfew law can not take the place of those elementary duties that can be performed in the home, and nowhere but the home.
>
> "But the neglect of parental duties is by no means the only cause for the apparent extinction of the moral barriers that were once so effective. The barriers of morality and convention are by no means so distinct as we like to suppose. Usually they supplement each other. During the last few years we have seen the almost complete destruction of those reticences upon sex matters that doubtless had their own attendant evils, but that did actually prevent far more evils than they caused. What we call plain speaking became a vogue and a fashion. Literature and the drama combined in what was said to be a moral crusade, but that was actually a financial crusade. And now the churches have followed suit. Nothing is too private for public discussion, no audience too young for admission and participation, no vital fact too explosive for reckless handling. Upon every side we see gross familiarity at its deadly work. Here in San Francisco we are about to have what its promoters call a Purity Sunday. Countless sermons will be preached to audiences of young men and young women, and with their own sex relationships as a topic. Does any one with a sane knowledge of human nature suppose that even the most exquisite delicacy can neutralize the inevitable poison of those sermons? Is it not well known to even the tyro in such matters that here at least the most fatal and irresistible of all forces is that of suggestion, and that reason and prudence struggle in vain against it. The cure for this sort of evil is reticence and not publicity, mystery and not familiarity, the home and not the pulpit, the mother and not the school-teacher. To err in such a matter as this is to poison the rising generation. Indeed if we are to credit the hysterical exaggerations of the women's clubs the rising generation is already poisoned by a familiarity that presents experiment as a pleasing adventure in well-known paths.
>
> "Therefore it is time that we called a halt to the sex fanatics. They have been at their work for some years past, and now the air is becoming unbreathable. Every field of publicity has been invaded. They have almost persuaded us that sex is the one thing worth thinking about and worth talking about. The results are sufficiently evil upon matured minds that have learned to govern themselves. Upon immature minds to whom self-government has hardly occurred it has been little short of disastrous. Every sacred mystery of life has been cheapened, coarsened, profaned. All the protective veils of mystery and sanctity have been broken down, and in their place we are offered statistics, hospital reports, and iodoform. It is these sex fanatics that are largely responsible for the juvenile immorality of the day. It is the sex newspaper, the sex drama, the sex novel, the sex reformer, and the sex pulpit that have created it. And it has been nourished by the apathy and the neglect of parents who are quite content that the policewoman and the delinquency court shall do the work that has been so shamelessly neglected by themselves.
>
> "Let us hope that we are nearly at the end of this particular epoch lest some worse thing befall us. It is bad enough that for years past our young people should have been forced to live in an atmosphere of public discussion comparable only with that of an open sewer. Things will have come to a pretty pass if we must now forbid our children to go either to school or to church for fear of the moral contamination that must ensue."

ADVERTISING FOR FULLER PEWS

A MODERN WAY of going out into the highways and hedges would perhaps be to go out and put an "ad" in the paper. At least this is what the Albany ministers did when, confronted with the problem of constantly diminishing church attendance, they decided to "compel them to come in." The capital of New York usually assumes news prominence by reason of political happenings, but last summer one of its daily papers took a church-attendance census. The figures were so small as to provoke comment from a number of religious journals. After such unusual publicity, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, those in charge of the Albany churches "evidently believed it was time to act." Sunday, September 21, was selected as "Everybody at Church Day." The pastors of twenty churches inserted a full-page advertisement in the Saturday edition of one of the most widely circulated Albany dailies. "The first half of the advertisement was an appeal to the public on the social duty of churchgoing," one reads in *The Christian Advocate*, and it began in these words:

> "The man who stays away from the polls on election day fails in a duty to society. Good citizens call him unpatriotic, and rightly. Every man should take his stand one way or another at the polls.
>
> "It does not occur to most people that staying away from church is a kindred failure in duty to society. Men must vote for or against the Church. It does not occur to most persons that non-attendance upon religious services is really nothing more nor less than a vote against religious services—a vote to remove them from society.
>
> "Go to almost any one who is not a church attendant and say, 'I see you do not believe in God.'
>
> "He will answer indignantly that he does believe in God, even if he does not think it necessary to express that belief in him by attending church and doing him reverence. But how is the world to know his sentiment if he does not cast his vote? The world knows that by the mere action of going to church a man says, 'I believe in God.'"

The lower half of the page was given to a display announcement of the services of each church. But the real interest in such means lies in the way the end is attained. And according to *The Christian Advocate*, the Albany ministers are satisfied on this score:

> "The outcome of this first attack of the united church forces on the lukewarm, the backslidden, the easy-going was a notable increase, in every instance, at both the morning and evening services, tho the day was somewhat lowering, and in the afternoon and evening there was a steady rain. The Albany ministers express themselves very freely as highly pleased with the experiment, and entirely hopeful of the future."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

FABRE, THE NONAGENARIAN POET OF SCIENCE—DR. LEGROS' LIFE OF HIM *

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by

JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK

NINETY years ago there was born, of very humble parents, at Saint-Leons, a little French commune, Jean Henri Fabre, regarding whom the general public is more interested at this moment than it is regarding any other living scientific man.

This popular interest in Fabre is, however, a thing of to-day; for altho the value of his scientific work has long been recognized by certain learned societies and a limited number of professional biologists and philosophers, it is only recently that his fame has spread beyond this narrow circle.

Fabre's long life has been spent for the greater part in solitude and poverty. The story of his life has been written by Dr. C. V. Legros, and is now made available to English readers by an admirable translation by Bernard Miall.

This biography was prepared under peculiarly favorable circumstances. The author states: "Among the greatest of my pleasures I count the notable honor of having known him, and intimately. As an absorbed and attentive witness I was present at the accomplishment of his last labors; I watched his last years of work, so critical, so touching, so forsaken before his ultimate resurrection. What fruitful and suggestive lessons I learned in his company, as we paced the winding paths of his Harmas; or while I sat beside him, at his patriarchal table, interrogating that memory of his, so rich in remembrances that even the remotest events of his life were as near to him as those that had only then befallen him; so that the majority of the judgments to be found in this book, of which not a line has been written without his approval, may be regarded as the direct emanation of his mind."

Fabre is fortunate in his biographer. The book is thoroughly sympathetic, and presents a very clear picture of the life of this "solitary student" and an excellent exposition of his methods of work and of the fundamental ideas that actuated it. Gaps have been filled "by listening to his conversation, by appealing to his memories, by questioning his contemporaries, by recording the impressions of his sometime pupils." His manuscripts have also been studied, as well as all available correspondence. Following the account of his life there are chapters in which are set forth, very largely by quotations from Fabre's writings, his views on instinct, on evolution or "transformism," and on the animal mind.

The biography is an eminently satisfactory one and is a fit companion for the volumes of translations of Fabre's writings that are appearing.

For a period much longer than is commonly allotted to man Fabre worked in retirement, finding his society in the creatures that he studied, and shunning all advertisement. Fortunately, he gave to the world the results of his studies in contributions to scientific journals, and especially in a series of charmingly written volumes published under the title of "Souvenirs Entomologiques, Etudes sur l'Instinct et les Mœurs des Insectes." But these works did not catch the popular eye; and the income received from their sale was small. In his earlier years he supported himself by teaching, first as a primary teacher and later as an assistant professor of physics, but always for a very inadequate salary, which he was forced to supplement by giving private lessons. After nearly thirty years of teaching he devoted himself for about a decade to writing elementary text-books of science.

It was when he was fifty-six years old, in 1879, that he retired to Sérignan, "to the peaceful obscurity of a tiny hamlet, and this quiet corner of the earth had henceforth all his heart and soul in keeping."

It was here that he made his "Harmas" an out-of-doors insectarium which he enthusiastically describes in the second volume of his "Souvenirs Entomologiques." And it is here that he would have ended his days in obscurity but that a few of his disciples decided to celebrate his jubilee, "hoping thus to reveal both his name and his wonderful books to the crowd that knew nothing of him."

The festival took place on the 3d of April in the year 1910, and had the desired effect. "This tardy reparation at least had the result of shedding a twilight of glory over the evening of his life, and from that day he suddenly appeared in his true place and took rank as a man of the first order. Everybody began to read him, and presently no one was willing to seem ignorant of him, for more of his 'Souvenirs Entomologiques' were sold in a few months than had been disposed of in more than twenty years." And now volumes of translations of chapters from these books are appearing in rapid succession; and sketches of him and of his work are published in the larger newspapers.

The present interest in the writings of Fabre centers about his contributions to entomology. But Fabre's activities were far from being confined to this field; mathematics, physics, geology, botany, zoology, and archeology all received his attention. He made extensive collections of plants, and devoted much time to the study of fungi. He was an excellent draftsman and water-colorist. He has prepared an atlas of nearly 700 plates representing the mycological flora of the olive-growing districts, which is accompanied by a large body of explanatory and descriptive matter. This atlas is, however, unpublished.

His broad studies of science fitted him to prepare his remarkable series of elementary text-books. "For more than a quarter of a century these catechisms of science, models of lucidity and good sense, effected the education of generations of Frenchmen. Abridgments of all knowledge, veritable codes of rural wisdom, these perfect breviaries have never been surpassed."

While Dr. Legros gives a very appreciative reference to these books, it is necessary to consult the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale to gain an idea of their number and of the range of subjects they cover. Here several pages are devoted to their enumeration, more than eighty titles, and we see that many editions of many of them were published. Among the subjects treated are the earth, the sky, animals useful to agriculture, botany, zoology, physics, agricultural chemistry, industries, inventions, geography, history, and theoretical and practical agricultural arithmetic.

It is impossible to estimate the value of these books in rendering science accessible to the children of his country. "How insipid, how forbidding were the usual class-books, the second-rate natural histories above all, stuffed with dry statements, with raw knowledge, which brought nothing but the memory into play! How many youthful faces had grown pale above them! What a contrast and a deliverance in these little books of Fabre's, so clear, so luminous, so simple, which for the first time spoke to the heart and the understanding."

Beyond the confines of France, where his text-books were used, the influence of Fabre's work is exerted chiefly through the ten volumes of his "Souvenirs Entomologiques." These are the product of observations unsurpassed in patience and in loving devotion to a cause, and are written in a style that has won for Fabre the titles of "The Homer of Science" and "The Poet of Science." Of him Maeterlinck wrote, in a private letter quoted by Dr. Legros: "One of the loftiest and purest geniuses which the civilized world at that moment possest; one of the most learned naturalists, and one of the most marvelous of poets in the modern and truly legitimate sense of the word."

While Fabre holds a unique position as a poetic interpreter of science, and, by long and patient observations, has discovered a vast amount of the details of the lives of the animals that he studied, he has established no new fundamental principle which entitles him to be ranked with Darwin and Lamarck, as is done by some of his enthusiastic admirers.

His "Souvenirs Entomologiques," the ten volumes of which include nearly 4,000 pages, is a vast accumulation of accurately determined data regarding the instinct of insects. But beyond some destructive criticism of the theory that instinct is inherited habit modified by the struggle for existence through countless generations (see l. c. Vol. 2, Chap. IV), there is little in his work that helps us to solve the prob-

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*** Fabre, Poet of Science. By Dr. C. V. Legros.** With a Preface by J. H. Fabre. Translated by Bernard Miall. New York: The Century Co. Pp. 352.

lem of the essential nature of instinct. He has accumulated the bricks, but has not erected the building.

Fabre and John Stuart Mill

A crisis came into Fabre's life while he lived in Avignon (1870). He lost a position yielding him a small salary; his school-books had ceased to sell; he had to move elsewhere with his family. Practically penniless, it was from John Stuart Mill, the English economist and philosopher, whose winter home for many years was at Avignon, that help in this distress came. Of an incident so honorable to both men Dr. Legros writes:

"At this moment he was so poor that he had not even the money to meet the expenses of his removal. The times were troublous: the great war [the War of 1870] had commenced, and Paris being invested he could no longer obtain the small earnings which his text-books were beginning to yield him, and which had for some time been increasing his modest earnings. On the other hand, having always lived far from all society, he had not at Avignon a single relation who could assist him, and he could neither obtain credit nor find any one to extricate him from his embarrassments and save him from the extremity of need with which he was threatened. He thought of Mill, and in this difficult juncture it was Mill who saved him. The philosopher was then in England; he was for the time being a member of the House of Commons, and he used to vary his life at Avignon by a few weeks' sojourn in London. His reply, however, was not long in coming; almost immediately he sent help; a sum of some £120, which fell like manna into the hands of Fabre; and he did not, in exchange, demand the slightest security for this advance.

"For a long time his life at Orange was literally a hand-to-mouth existence. As soon as he was able to realize a few advances, he had nothing so much at heart as the repayment of Mill, and he hastened to call on the philosopher; all the more filled with gratitude for his generosity in that the loan, altho of the comparatively large amount of three thousand francs, was made without security, practically from hand to hand, with no other warranty than his probity.

"For this reason this episode was always engraved on his memory. Thirty years later he would relate the affair even to the most insignificant details. How many times has he not reminded me of the transaction, insisting that I should make a note of it, so anxious was he that this incident in his career should not be lost in oblivion!

"Scarcely two years later Mill died suddenly at Avignon. Grief finally killed him, for this unexpected death seemed to have been only the ultimate climax of the secret malady which had so long been undermining him. It was in the outskirts of Orange that Fabre for the last time met him and accompanied him upon a botanizing expedition. He was struck by his weakness and his rapid decline. Mill could hardly drag himself along, and when he stooped to gather a specimen he had the greatest difficulty in rising. They were never to meet again."

ESSAYS, LETTERS, AND ADDRESSES

Bryce, James. University and Historical Addresses. Delivered During a Residence in the United States as Ambassador of Great Britain. Cloth, pp. ix–435. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

There are few observers of America for whose opinions Americans have had so much respect as for those of James Bryce—and few there are who have given of themselves so freely to intimate association with American life and American interests. In the present volume Mr. Bryce has collected, with slight revision, more than a score of addresses made during his ambassadorship in this country. Tho covering a wide range, they are all of worth. Four deal directly with university topics—"What University Instruction May Do to Provide Intellectual Pleasures for Later Life," "The Mission of State Universities," "What a University May Do for a State," "Special and General Education in Universities"; four more with allied topics, "Some Hints on Public Speaking," "The Study of Ancient Literature," "On the Writing and Teaching of History," and "Some Hints on Reading." "The Beginnings of Virginia," "The Landing of the Pilgrims in 1620," "The Tercentenary of the Discovery of Lake Champlain" form the nucleus of the historical group. And yet the half has not been told, for art, foreign missions, architecture, peace, law, biography, and the Constitution of the United States come in for their share. While Mr. Bryce is occasionally given to the use of the platitude and to the preceptorial style, we may forgive him when we recall that he is in the presence of an undergraduate audience. The saneness of his points of view in a diversity of subjects always commends him to our sober and thoughtful enjoyment. Now that he is no longer ambassador here we hope he will break down his reserve on American political topics and give us an even closer analysis than his diplomatic garb has permitted.

More, Paul Elmer. The Drift of Romanticism. Shelburne Essays. Eighth series. Cloth, pp. xiv–302. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

These finely written essays of Mr. More's are marked by keenness of philosophical insight on the one hand and a refreshing freedom from the terminology of the philosophical schools on the other. To be sure one must adjust oneself to Mr. More's way of thinking, but this is so clear and consistent that it is a pleasure to follow him in the elaboration of it. The uniting thread on which the essays are strung is a protest against the "drift of romanticism." Says he: "The romantic movement, beneath all its show of expansion and vitality, seems to me at its heart to be just such a drift toward disintegration and disease." He is careful to explain that by "romantic" he does not mean certain attributes of poetry of every age when it rises from the common level to the climaxes of inspiration," but "that expansive conceit of the emotions which goes with the illusion of beholding the infinite within the stream of nature itself instead of apart from the stream." He continues: "The question finally raised is thus one of dualism: Is there, or is there not, some element of man's being superior to instinct and reason, some power that acts as a stay upon the flowing impulses of nature, without whose authoritative check reason herself must in the end be swept away in the dissolution of the everlasting flux?" As examples of this romantic tendency he selects William Beckford, Walter Pater, Cardinal Newman, Fiona Macleod, Nietzsche, and Huxley, treating them with a keen analysis that is never acidulous and with that marked literary charm that the good critical essay should possess. He closes the volume with a chain of "Definitions of Dualism," which elucidate more positively the consequences of his fundamental position.

Whiton, James Morris [Editor]. **Getting Together.** Essays by Friends in Council on the Regulative Ideas of Religious Thought. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

We regard this work as particularly valuable and interesting because it deals with the foundations of belief. The authors have approached their task with well-equipped minds. They are all theologians and their essays have been skilfully marshaled by Dr. Whiton, the chairman of the New York State Conference of Religion. We call attention to the broad views found in this work, to the reverential spirit with which the most solemn questions of human speculation are approached, and particularly commend them to those who are making the question of unity one to be limited to questions of discipline, of creedal faith, and of general ecclesiastical government. These are minor questions and may be left to the discretion of the various denominations. On the fundamental facts of religious beliefs all these writers are at one, and they provide a basis for religious unity which is far better than the unity which is looked for as consisting in unity of ceremonial practise, unity of dogmatic utterance, and unity of church government. These are but slight incidents in that great and universal unity which scientifically recognizes the basic principle of religious belief.

Martin, Edward Sandford. The Unrest of Women. Pp. 146. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.10 net.

Martin, Edwin C. Our Own Weather. Pp. 276. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

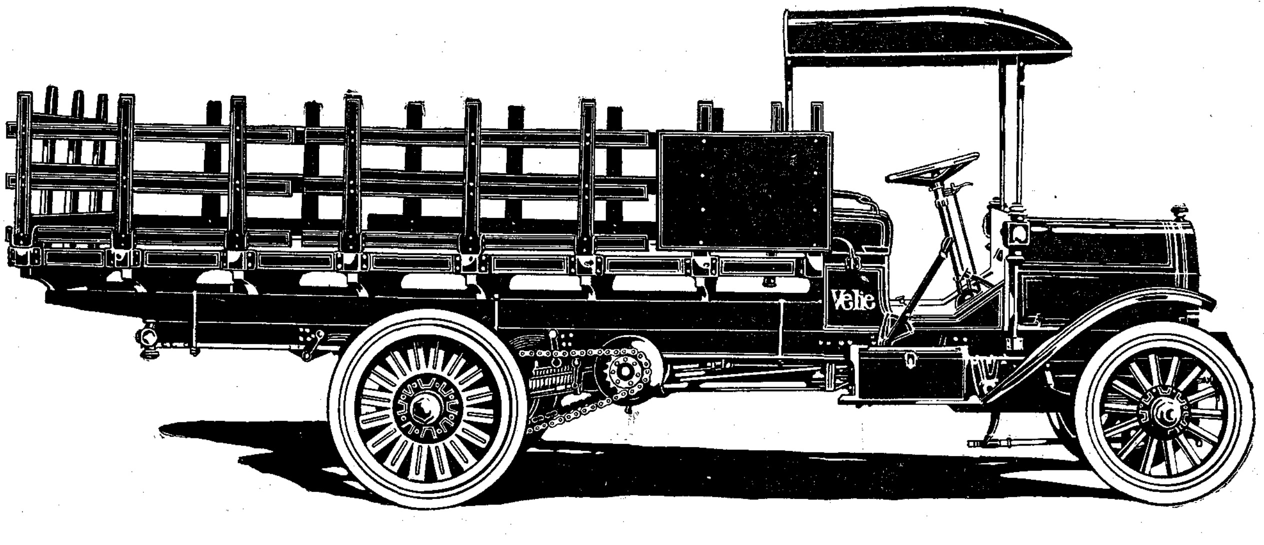
Martin, Edward Sandford. Reflections of a Beginning Husband. Pp. 164. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.20 net.

Seven chapters are devoted by Mr. Martin to a discussion of the present dissatisfaction of women with social conditions, their efforts to change them, the part suffrage plays in this condition of unrest and its possible efficacy in the solution of the difficulties. It is seldom that one not ardently advocating "Votes for Women" states both sides so fairly and convincingly. Mr. Martin illustrates his points by quotations from Miss Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, from Mrs. Belmont, and from Jane Addams, everywhere paying the most sincere compliment to superior intelligence and womanly attainment, but he has no respect for the "soap-boxing," blatant advertising, noisy type. He divides women into two types—"those who have found themselves and their world, and those who haven't." The master they need is "not a man, but an inner governor, who shall look out of their eyes and see truth and duty, and strengthen their hands to seize them." Altho he frankly declares himself unfavorable to "suffrage for women," he advises the experiment. "If it belongs to come, we shall have it; if it belongs to stay, it will stay." His most pointed question is how women are to solve political difficulties when the servant problem, over which they have undisputed control, still remains unsolved. "We have lots of votes now, amply enough to express every form of discontent. The need is not of more votes, but of more dispassionate intelligence; not of more votes, but of knowing what to vote for."

Mr. Martin, in his valuable and interesting exposition of our weather, claims less mastery of, than fondness for, his subject, but has succeeded in presenting a

(*Continued on page* 690)

Velie



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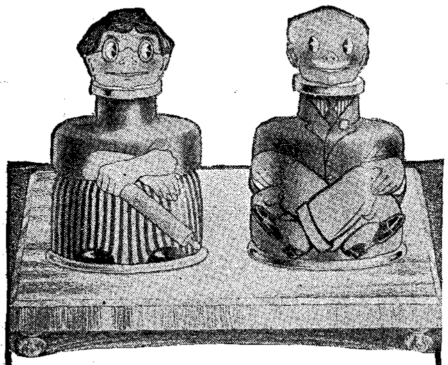

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Gentlemen,—your signature means something. When you dip your pen in ink something *happens!*

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Ask your stationer to show you Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx and to tell you how you can secure both—or you can get them by sending us 25c to pay for their traveling clothes and transportation. Pin the coupon to your letter head, please.

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Largest manufacturers of writing inks, adhesives, typewriter ribbons and carbon papers in America.

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25 cents for Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx, Size C.

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Dealer's Name ....

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 688)

work which combines scientific facts with practical suggestions in an enjoyable and interesting manner. The weather is "simply the air's business and is itself but an activity." He discusses the action of the sun, the winds, the tendency of cyclone and anticyclone, the extent and temperature of the atmosphere, unusual storms, and all the different cloud formations and their meaning. Pictures and maps adequately illustrate the course of storm centers, and several entertaining chapters investigate the signs and superstitions that have grown up in our minds in connection with the weather. Many "have true value and, with more attention to them, could be made of much greater service in our every-day life and affairs." The book gives much valuable information in a way that makes easy reading. A perusal of its pages would be of advantage to any one.

In Mr. Martin's third volume a young man, who has married his "Cordelia" and set up housekeeping on sixty dollars a week, takes the reader into his confidence and tells him how they got along and how the different life problems appealed to him when viewed from the standpoint of a new husband. With a background of evident content and satisfaction, we are given practical and humorous reflections on almost every known subject of current interest, from babies to automobiles and woman-suffrage. It is bright, stimulating reading in which fun alternates healthily with serious thought. A book that will be read with profit and pleasure.

Straus, Oscar S. The American Spirit. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: The Century Co. $2 net.

This collection of Mr. Straus's minor productions consists in part of articles reprinted from *The Forum*, *North American Review*, and Viereck's *Review of Two Worlds*, all of them dealing with political America. The rest of the volume is occupied by the ex-ambassador's addresses and speeches on various occasions. The author is an able, well educated man who has done the state some service both at home and abroad, and his works show that he knows his country well. He himself has thoroughly imbibed the American spirit, just as Disraeli imbibed the English spirit, without however losing the keen and emotional spirit of his progenitors. The ancestors of Disraeli were banished from Spain by royal decree together with their conationals, and Spain from that time forth—once the light of learning and commercial prosperity in Western Europe—immediately declined. The country of Maimonides and Averrhoes became the land of intellectual darkness, and the home of bright intellects whose light was reflected in Lord Beaconsfield was ruined for want of statesmanship.

Mr. Straus recognizes the noble and religious ancestry from which he springs and owns that the ideals which it presents find their highest development in Americanism. He dwells with great eloquence on this point in his address to the American Hebrew congregations, entitled "America and the Spirit of American Judaism." But his addresses deal with much wider questions. Being a member of The Hague Tribunal and an ardent pacifist, he makes a good profession in his "Peace of Nations and Peace Within Nations," while his economic addresses are equally weighty and readable. He plainly shows that he has the will as well as the power to state the case for disarmament as well as to lead his people into right understanding of the privileges they enjoy under the Declaration of Independence.

Bourne, Randolph S. Youth and Life. Pp. 365. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50.

Many of these essays have appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, but, in collecting them into book form, much new material has been added and also some essays never before published. The titles—"Youth," "The Life of Irony," "The Excitement of Friendship," and "The Experimental Life"—will indicate slightly the line of thought pursued, but will hardly give an adequate idea of the subtle force and power of the ideas and theories advanced. The papers consist of a sort of self-examination and exposition, an inner illumination, for the purpose of study, and a confiding of conclusions to the friendly reader as facts liable to aid in solving character problems and expressing personality. The writer presents some new viewpoints and advances some illuminating theories, but leaves conclusions to the individual reader in adapting the theories to his own conditions. To be wise is "simply to have blended and harmonized one's experience, to have fused it together into a 'philosophy of life.'" In an interesting chapter on "Youth," he sums up his advice in one word, "Dare! Take chances and you will attain. The world has nothing to lose but its chains—and its own soul to gain." Of irony he says: "Irony is a life rather than a method." "The ironist, by adopting another's point of view and making it his own in order to carry light and air into it, literally puts himself in the other man's place; irony is thus the truest sympathy." This is a book for selective reading.

Abbott, Lyman. Letters to Unknown Friends. Cloth, pp. 170. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 60 cents.

However varied and important are Dr. Abbott's lines of service—in journalism, in preaching, in the promotion of national peace and civic righteousness—he has never ended a pastoral ministry. His parish is not now a little company in the village of Cornwall, nor the great congregation of Plymouth Church, but the wider circle of students in the colleges to which he is frequently summoned both for public service and private conference, and beyond them the unknown friends whose letters appeal to him for an interpretation of the mysteries of faith. The answers to some of these letters are now brought together in a little volume. The calmness of his spirit and the sincerity of his thought are reassuring, whether his answers to the great problems of faith and destiny are accepted or not. Unlike the colored preacher who proceeded to "unscrew the unscrutable," Dr. Abbott does not endeavor to unlock some of the great spiritual mysteries against which the mortal mind dashes itself in vain. His contentment in knowing "not now" will help many an overperplexed soul. These pastoral epistles are pervaded with the lucidity and independence of thought which have ever characterized Dr. Abbott's writings and with that

(*Continued on page* 692)

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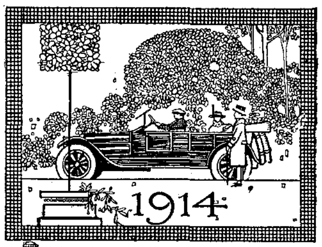

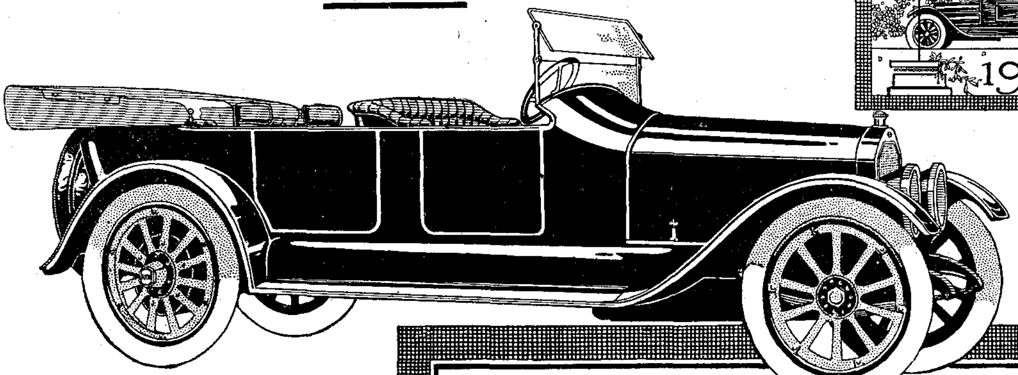

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When you buy a Light Weight Six *get* a Light Weight Six.

A car that weighs over 3,500 pounds and up to 4,000 pounds is a compromise—an expensive compromise to run.

A car that weighs between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds is a *heavy* Six—the car you've been trying to avoid with its heavy cost of upkeep—yet you want a six.

The Moon Light Weight Six is a *real* Light Weight Six—it weighs 3,480 pounds. Weighs no more and costs no more to operate than a Four of the same power. *The Car That's 3 Months in Advance of the Calendar.*

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Four Passenger Torpedo or
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Electric Lighting, Cranking and Ignition.

All the past year you've been making mental notes of what you were going to insist upon in your 1914 car—things you want it to *do*—things you want it to *be*—appliances you want it to *have.* Here it is—

1914 MOON
Light Weight Six-50

As completely answers those mental notes as if you'd ordered it so—indeed, if you had a car built to your order embodying all the features you wanted you'd discover even then that you'd forgotten to incorporate some of the good features you'll find in this Moon.

And As for Your Wife

—all the features she wants you to be *sure* and get in your 1914 car—the well-bred lines, the good style (without "flash")—a car she can learn to run, and can run without tiring—well, everything a *lady* wants in a car; they're here, too.

The Moon Dealer

in your city will be glad to show you this car and the *New* Moon Four-42. He will explain them in detail. Should there be no Moon dealer where you live, write us and we will send literature and put you in touch with a Moon man.

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of the "I want" features of your 1914 car. They're Moon Features.

A Six-Cylinder Car at a moderate price and that costs no more in upkeep than a four of the same power. √

New Delco Lighting, Cranking and Ignition with automatic spark advance. √

Streamline body on 6 or 7 passenger cars. √

Extra Large doors on concealed hinges. √

Wind shield part of cowl. √

Clear running boards.
Gasoline tank with gauge and tire carriers in rear.
Portable Light
Collins Curtains. √

Left hand drive and center control.
Both front doors opening.
Low swung body. √

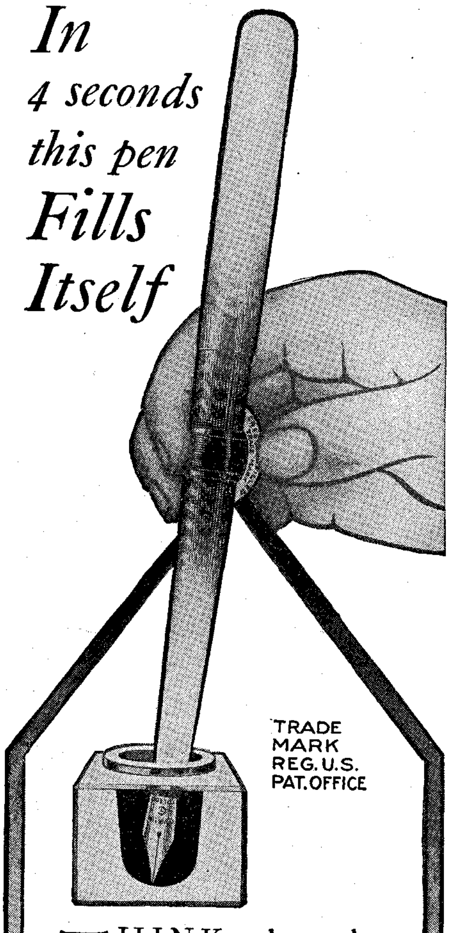
Four speeds ahead and reverse with direct on third. √

Timken Bearings. √

Instrument Board under cowl.
Disappearing seats, motor tire air pump. √

The Motor—Six Cylinder, cast in triplets, 3 3-4 x 5 1-4, developing 58 horsepower on dynamometer test, weight 590 pounds. √

In 4 seconds this pen Fills Itself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THINK what that means! Even filling your Conklin twice a week (which is oftener than usual), at the end of a year you will have spent a total time of but 9 minutes in filling! This is real "scientific management" in the office.

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Sold by Stationers, Jewelers, Druggists, on 30 days' trial. Prices $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00 and up. Write for catalog and two little books of pen wit—all free.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 690)

increasing gentleness and sympathy which have marked those of recent years. The Letters are continuing to appear in *The Outlook*, and a second volume will be welcomed. It is a noble task to seek to be "to other souls a cup of strength."

Townsend, Charles Wendell, M.D. Sand Dunes and Salt Marshes. Pp. 301. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $2.50 net.

The title of this volume has not the power adequately to describe its interest and value. Only a careful reading will reveal its delights. The formation of sand dunes and salt marshes, we are told, is much the same the world over, while the animal and vegetable life of these regions is very similar on both sides of the Atlantic. The book is addrest "to all lovers of seashore dunes and marshes and of their wild inhabitants." The formation of the dunes, their changes, vegetation, inhabiting birds and beasts, whose tracks reveal so much to the intelligent observer, are described glowingly and with poetic fervor. The same is true of salt marshes. The whole volume abounds with desirable and intensely interesting information, presented with contagious enthusiasm. The photographic illustrations are beautiful and add much to the charm of the book, but even without them a powerful fascination would be exerted on the reader.

RECENT FICTION

Fuller Anna, and Read Brian. The Thunderhead Lady. Pp. 186. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Even a college man will do foolish things when properly "dared." The following advertisement is proof of one man's folly: "Wanted: By a Harvard graduate, a permanent position as husband. Carefully trained by an anxious mother and used to feminine domination." As a result of the advertisement and a woman's mischievous and adventuresome spirit, there grew up a correspondence which appears now in this spicy and scintillating little book. A fantastic and mocking spirit characterizes the letters at first, but gradually they become more serious. The writers allow themselves to discuss books, pictures, and abstract subjects, with here and there a touch of romance. Interest follows curiosity, and hearts as well as minds become involved before the correspondence closes. It is a brilliant, clever little skit—a bit of light reading sure to please.

Wriothesly, William. The Ambassadress. Pp. 310. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

This book is advertised as "the fascinating life of the inner court circles of the embassies at European capitals," but hardly seems to fulfil the promise of "fascinating." The diplomatic, political part of ambassadorship is successfully suppressed and we are treated only to the social functions and habits which seem more questionable than admirable. "The Ambassadress" is Angelica, Lady Jan, mother of a precocious nine-year-old son and a stepdaughter of 32, who adores her. Angelica herself is the victim of an inordinate liking for cigarets. She smokes incessantly, but is trusted absolutely by her husband, even tho she has innumerable adorers always at her beck and call, and whom she usually receives in her boudoir. The novel centers in the almost-union of Alexa, the daughter, with an old flame of the mother's, Fürst Lichtenfeld, which failed of marriage through the caddishness and mercenary character of the young man. There are many more or less interesting characters who enliven the pages of this novel, but there is nothing particularly new offered to the reader.

Montgomery, L. M. The Golden Road. Pp. 369. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Old and well-loved friends reappear in this new chronicle of Prince Edward Island by Miss Montgomery, who pilots a happy, fun-loving crowd along "The Golden Road" to the parting of the ways. We may long have left the golden road of youth behind, "but its memories are the dearest of our earthly possessions." Sara Stanley, the "story-girl," the weaver of dream stories, is the guide and leading spirit in all the daily adventures, but the group of boys and girls, brothers, sisters, cousins, and friends, pursue the natural methods of children. They love and squabble, they play and plan, and their adventures and doings charm by their very spontaneity. Fun and pathos alternate in these interesting pages, and a glimpse of romance is not lacking. The editing by the children of "our magazine" provides a clever and convincing incident.

Pickett, LaSalle Corbell. The Bugles of Gettysburg. Pp. 163. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co. $1.

This little romance was written to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and is, most fittingly, the work of the widow of a hero of that terrible conflict and the author of "The Heart of a Soldier." It is a simple description of a heart episode—a love-story of one who loved and served his country, but felt the call of his mother State, Virginia, stronger than all else. The development of the story gives a clear picture of the war background, the bravery and self-sacrifices of the women of the South. There is a glowing tribute to this hero of Gettysburg and to the loving spirit of General Pickett.

Raleigh, Francis. Ralph Somerby at Panama. Pp. 305. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

This is a book of adventures with an historical background, the kind of book characterized as "Boy's Own Book." Ralph Somerby and Nate Quigley, being apprehended for poaching in a typical English village during the reign of Charles II., escaped the stocks, but were banished to a seafaring vessel bound for Jamaica. This trip was full of adventures. There were mutinous sailors, a shipwreck, and a rescue by the famous pirate band under the notorious and merciless Henry Morgan. The lads play a prominent part, consciously or unconsciously, in the capture of Panama. The pages are filled with thrilling adventures with Indians, wild beasts, and fighting Spaniards.

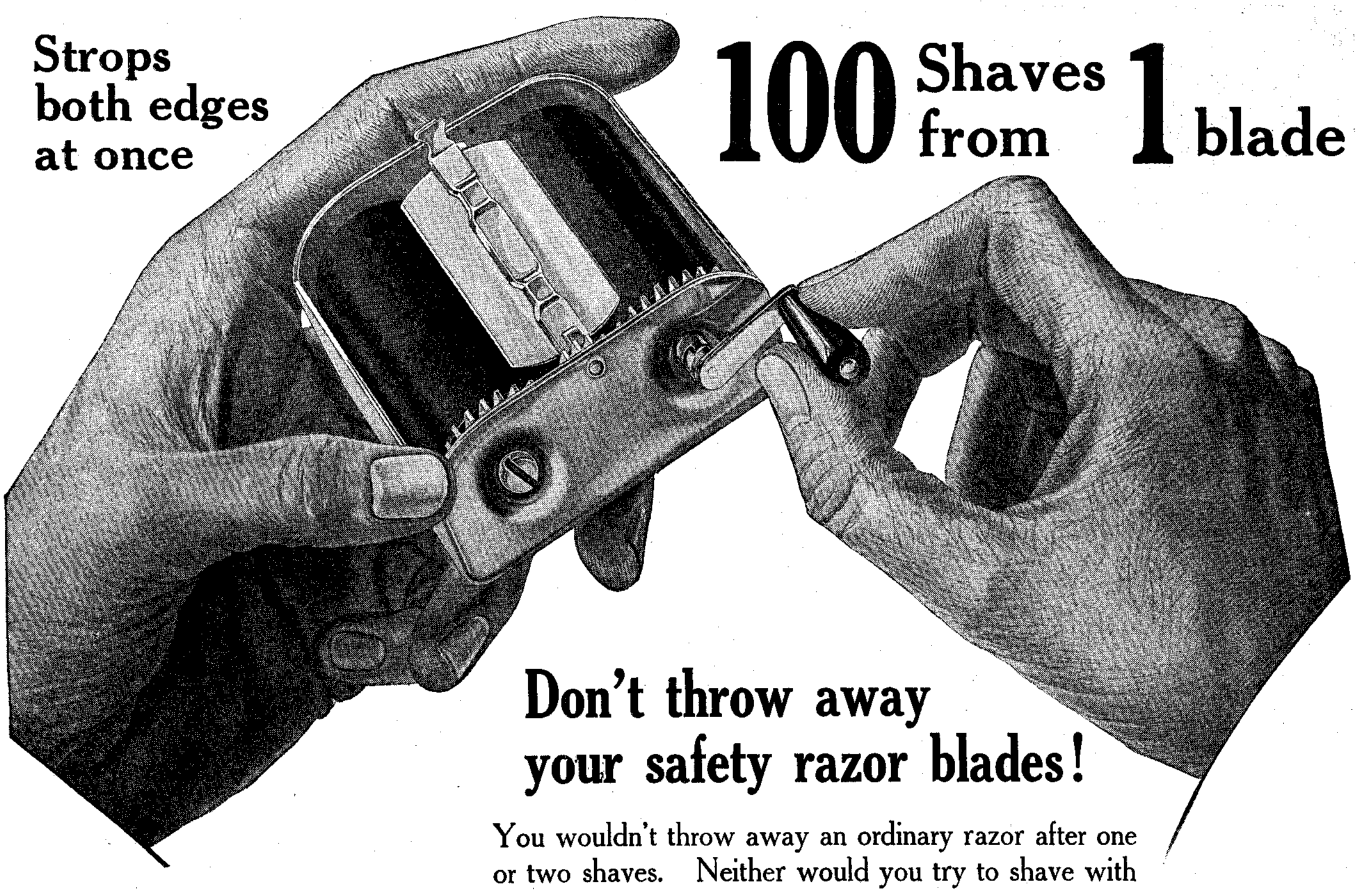
Hichens, Robert. The Way of Ambition. Pp. 473. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Mr. Hichens's audience is so well assured that the critic's voice will make little differ-

(*Continued on page* 694)

Strops both edges at once

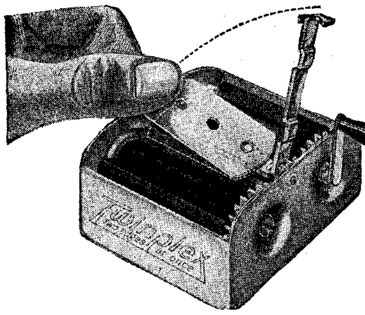
100 Shaves from 1 blade



Don't throw away your safety razor blades!

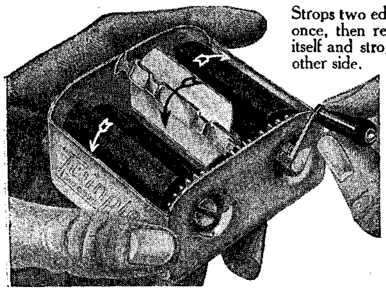
You wouldn't throw away an ordinary razor after one or two shaves. Neither would you try to shave with an ordinary razor without stropping it. A safety razor blade is just as good steel as the blade of an old style razor and will give you just as many shaves—*if you strop it.* Very few can strop an old style razor. Any one can strop a double edge safety blade on a

Twinplex ROTARY Safety Razor Stropper
Two edges at once



Easy to insert blade.

This clever little stropper strops double edge blades with mechanical accuracy. Thirty seconds and all edges are sharp. Gives you 100 to 500 perfect shaves, better than you can get from a new blade, unstropped. It improves your shaves and pays for itself in less than a year by saving blade money. It is a handsome little machine, perfectly made and beautifully nickeled. It is guaranteed for ten years.



Strops two edges at once, then reverses itself and strops the other side.

Easy to insert blade.

Slip catch, raise holder, lay blade on pegs and close. That's all. So simple a child can do it.

Strops two edges at once.

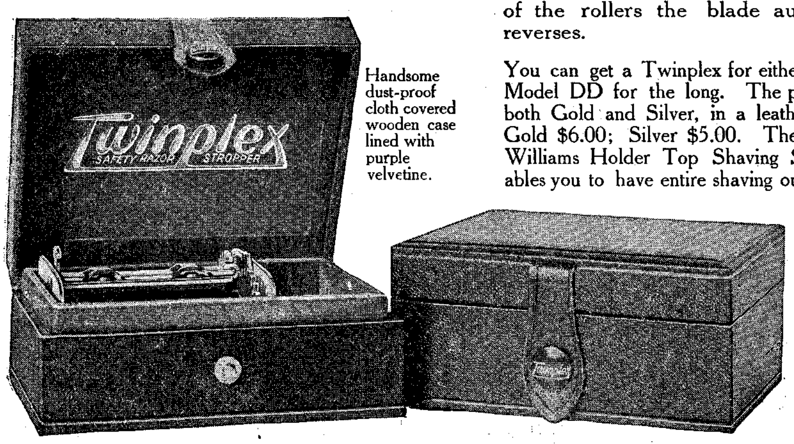
The rollers revolve in opposite directions, stropping both edges at once, on exactly the right angle and with the correct pressure. At every complete turn of the rollers the blade automatically reverses.

Then strops the other side.

Thus giving the correct principle of stropping—first on one side then on the other—with perfectly uniform *sure* results.

Sold on thirty days' trial.

Any dealer will sell you a Twinplex with privilege of returning it within 30 days and have your money refunded. If your dealer has none in stock we will send you one on 30 days' trial, carriage prepaid, on receipt of price.



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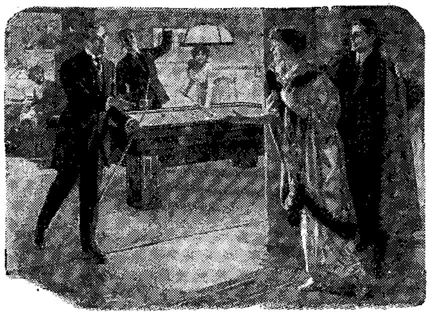

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 692)

ence. His ready and facile pen has again produced a novel pleasing and idealistic, characterized especially by fine character drawing and free from the sex problem which this author has used so freely in former books. His theme is worthy of careful consideration: that commercializing the soul is apt to be at the expense of individuality and a real expression of genius.

Claude Heath was a musical genius, whose compositions had originality, power, and charm, but, by disposition, he was retiring and poetic. When a worldly society "discovered" him, reluctantly he emerged from his quiet home, where he considered "enough as good as a feast." Attempts to lionize him failed, but he learned to know Mrs. Mansfield, whom he admired, and Charmian, whom he almost feared. Charmian, ambitious not for wealth but for fame, marries Claude and tries to make him a popular success, a writer of opera. In the attempt poor Claude's personal power is nearly choked. He allows his wife to dictate his methods, his ideals, and his mode of living, only to find himself an utter failure in every way. Fortunately Claude and Charmian learn from their defeat a love that had been nearly annihilated by social frivolities and inordinate ambition, and so turn failure into happiness and a probable later success. The action takes place in London and Africa. The latter country is especially well adapted for the dramatic scenes of the story. The tenets of theosophy are rather prominent in these pages and play some part in the development of a thrilling plot. Susan Fleet, who is its sponsor, is an original and convincing character.

Johnson, Owen. Murder in Any Degree. Pp. 305. New York: The Century Co. $1.30 net.

In this volume is a collection of nine short stories, the first of which is, perhaps, the best, tho each has a well-defined undercurrent of wit, pathos, satire, or tragedy. Murder, according to Mr. Johnson, may be that of genius, affection, or spirit, as well as of the physical man. The thoughtful reader will have his eyes opened to some pitiful truths about the ordinary conventional lives of the majority of people. Each story illustrates the great power fate has to change the natural course of events. We are shown how cleverly many a man "bluffs" even when, through habit and conventions, he keeps the surface ready for exhibition.

Nicholson, Meredith. Otherwise Phyllis. Pp. 397. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35.

Personality and individuality mean much in character delineation, and Mr. Nicholson, in his latest story, has proved that even a locality may have individuality. An Indiana town is, as usual, his background, and in it he has laid a story wholesome, dramatic, and appealing. The Montgomerys and Holtons were the most prominent people in town. Lois Montgomery had seen fit to desert her husband, Tom Kirkwood, and the baby Phyllis for the superficial charms of Jack Holton. Phyllis had grown up her father's chum, trained to all kinds of outdoor sports, unusually original, quick-witted, and a friend, confidante, and adviser of every one in town except her three ponderous and proper aunts, who tried to have her properly tamed. The part which the little witch—"otherwise Phyllis"—plays in the affairs of love and state is convincingly set forth. Mr. Nicholson has done some of his best work in his vivid depiction of episodes, both of comedy and pathos. Phyllis will have many admirers.

Dudeney, Mrs. Henry. A Runaway Ring. Pp. 316. New York: Duffield & Co.

This is a story of the Sussex Downs, in which the lives of two women, Frusannah Floate and her "niece" Fanny, become identified with the lives of the Bagient family. It is this family that pervades the tale, with its commonplace self-satisfaction and platitudinous conventionality. While the story has some good foundations and illustrates some very typical human frailties, it is so massed with sordid details of every-day life, and with quotations from the "Wedlock Treasure" and the sayings and doings of the numerous Bagient babies and grown-ups, that one is slightly bored before arriving at any real action. Fanny seems like a colorless kind of creature, but she was ready to fight when they crowded her too far. She was also ready to yield when life and fate convinced her she was conquered.

Burgess, Gellett. Love in a Hurry. Pp. 346. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Company. $1.25 net.

When Hall Bonistelle learned that his rich old uncle had left him four millions on condition that he married before he was twenty-eight, he had only fourteen hours and five minutes to spare, and had never thought of marrying any one. His life had been rather aimless. His artistic, photographic studio had been really run and managed by his capable young bookkeeper and manager, "Flodie," whose devotion he took as a matter of course and as his right. His attempts to secure the fortune and prevent it from falling into the hands of a sanctimonious cousin lead to many laughable episodes with his female sitters. It takes some ingenious plotting to make "Hall" marry for love and yet win the fortune, but Flodie finally brings him out victor after some thrilling experiences which nearly land him in trouble and furnish fun and interest to the reader.

Harben, Will N. The Desired Woman. Pp. 407. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

One thing is always true of Mr. Harben's characters: they may be wholly good, but they are never wholly bad. In this love tale of the Georgia hills, we have two contrasting characters—two young bankers: one having risen by questionable methods to wealth and power, the other "true blue" and self-sacrificing. Dick Mostyn finds his ideal woman in Dolly Drake, a country school-teacher, lovely, lovable, and of startling capabilities, but he has not moral stamina enough to resist the power of wealth, and contracts a loveless marriage with the daughter of a self-willed financier. Broken hearts, misunderstandings, and all sorts of retribution follow this move, but after many years Dolly learns that Jarvis Saunders is the right man after all. All the characters are slightly exaggerated, but likably so, and Mostyn's devotion to his little son and his final regeneration are very touching. It is a placid story, told with Mr. Harben's customary humor and optimistic philosophy.

Parker, Sir Gilbert. Imperial Edition of His Works. Volumes XVII and XVIII. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Sold only by subscription. $2 per vol.

We feel almost like voicing a regret that these are the final two volumes in this imperial edition of Sir Gilbert Parker's works. The writer's own account of his literary career, which he has written in the form of a preface to each volume, has been of as much interest as the stories themselves. The reader feels flattered at the intimate way in which the author has taken him into his confidence. His final words are the very acme of dignified modesty: "The world has drunk deep of wonderful literature, and all that I can do is to make a small brew, with a little flavor of my own; but it still could get on very well indeed with the old-staple and matured vintages, were I never to write at all."

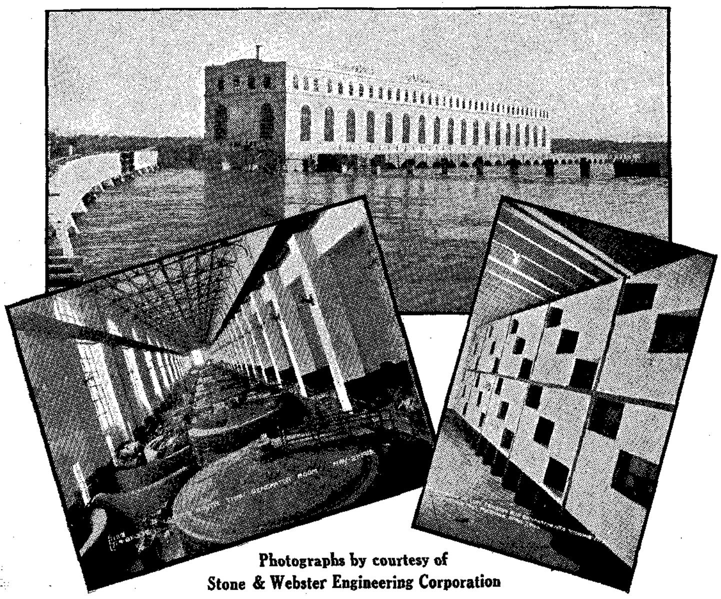
Volume XVII contains "A Lover's Diary," the first complete collection of Sir Gilbert Parker's verse which has ever been published, including "Embers," which is a collection never intended for the public eye. "Embers" was one piece of work which the author claims made no bid for pence or praise, "merely a book of youth and memory and impressionism in verse."

Volume XVIII contains the latest novel of this writer, "The Judgment House," a book of 522 pages, a tale that unites London life with that of South Africa in the time of the Boer War, and gives a masterly conception of the troubles and anxieties of those terrible times. Sir Gilbert was the chairman of the Imperial South African Association, formed immediately after the Jameson Raid, and had unusual opportunity for realizing the life of the subcontinent. "I did not write this book," he says, "merely because the opportunity presented itself; it had a natural genesis, and it was a long time in being born." "Dramatic" is the one word that characterizes this latest Parker novel. Its situations are so unusual and so forcibly presented as to grip the reader deeply, and make him wonder at the broad deep nature that could see beyond the trivialities of petty human action and look bravely and confidently forward to the goal of aspiration and happiness.

Only Mr. Parker's skill could keep the various threads of the story distinct, and hold the interest of the reader through powerful complications.

Kester, Vaughan. The Hand of the Mighty. Pp. 412. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35.

The most of these stories are reprints, but "Mollie Darling" appears here for the first time, and "All That a Man Hath," which occupies nearly half the book, was written when Mr. Kester was only twenty. The sketch of the author by his brother Paul, which prefaces this volume, is not the least of its attractions. We are led to mourn with him his brother's untimely death. There are a keen sense of humor, a high ideal of honor, and a gentle and tender pathos manifest in his stories. Even when immaturity and crudity leave a legible mark, there is always that promise



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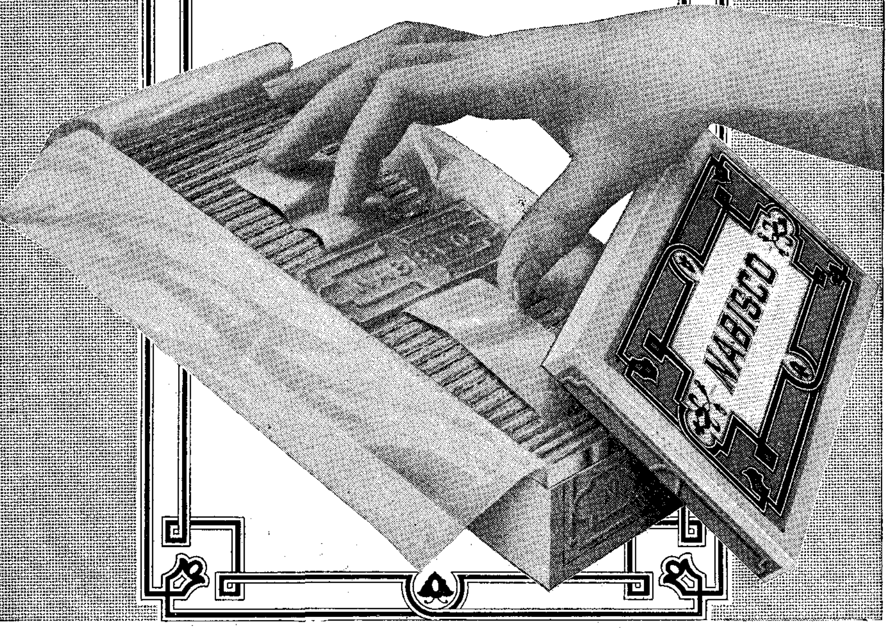

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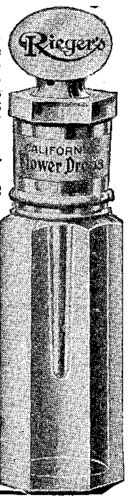


of genius that would doubtless have made Vaughan Kester a literary personage. As in "The Prodigal Judge," there is more material than can be used to advantage within the scope of the writer's plot, but he holds the interest of his readers and stimulates that which is best in us. The stories range from comedy to tragedy and show clearly the impress of his Western experiences.

Bazin, René. The Marriage of Mademoiselle Gimel. Pp. 270. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Five short stories translated from the French of René Bazin are here brought together, the first three of which are entirely new. When a translation can so forcibly express the power and charm of simplicity one can only long for a reading in the original. Even then complete understanding would come only with the French nature and the Frenchman's point of view. The first story is very sweet and pretty, with the appeal of direct methods and sincerity. There are no subtleties in the love-making of Louis Morand and his Evelyne. We rejoice in their happiness. "The Diplomat" is amusing in the farcical vein, but "The Will of Old Chogne" has more of the dramatic atmosphere and does not lack thrilling interest. The genius of Bazin is versatile.

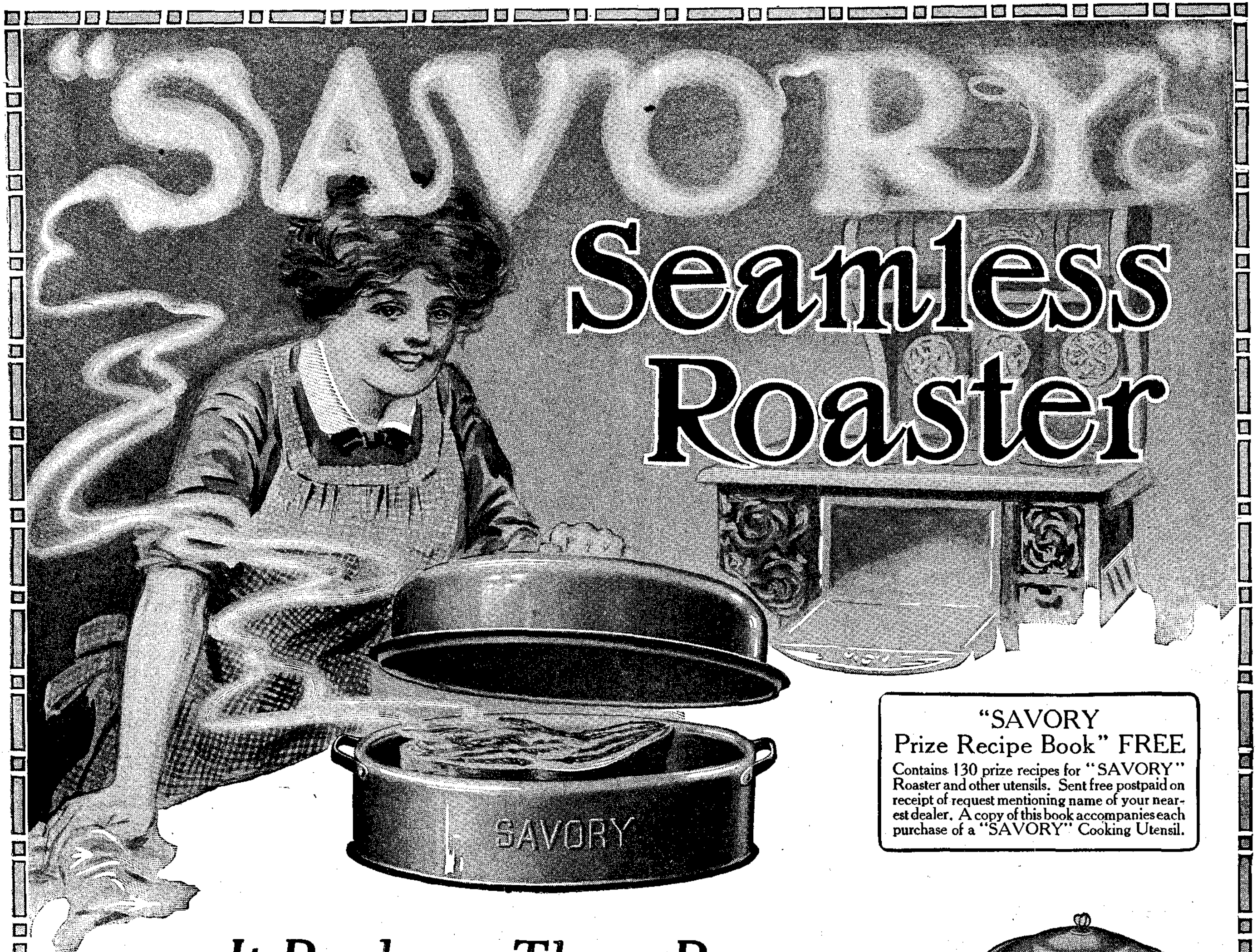
Hewlett, Maurice. Bendish, A Study in Prodigality. Pp. 311. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.35.

It may be that Mr. Hewlett again contemplates a literary trilogy, since here we meet our old friends Mrs. Lancelot, and her Duke, her one-time poet and present husband, Gervase. We follow constantly the fortunes of "Bendish," a lord by inheritance, not by nature, a complacent, posing poetaster and peer who "always misdoubted his equals, and despised, but used, his inferiors." As for women, he "either made love to them or thought nothing about them. If he made love to them they gave him his desire, or they did not. If they did—well, then, they were husks, not women at all. If they did not, he hated them." Bendish was never really happy "unless he was trying to be something which he was not, or to get something which somebody else had, and was a very chameleon for lapping up atmosphere." It is a tale of the time of William IV. The atmosphere is both poetical and political, introducing Tom Moore, Rogers, and Leigh Hunt. If Gervase Poore is to be identified with Shelley, why not see in Bendish Byron, and compare his "Wanderer" with "Childe Harold"? We are carried with the "eternal sentimentalist" through all sorts of interesting experiences, but his colossal conceit never fails him and blinds him both in affairs of head and heart. His character is consistently drawn and, in the end, he is left desolate and discomfited. His political prestige is nullified by the Duke's disdain; his attempt to belittle Gervase, because repulsed by Georgiana, misses fire, and when he is ready to return to the neglected "Rose," he finds that she has married Roger Heniker, and thus shabbily rewarded his faithful and enduring loyalty.

Page, Thomas Nelson. The Land of the Spirit. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20.

A book by Thomas Nelson Page means a finished style and worthy subjects. This

(*Continued on page* 698)



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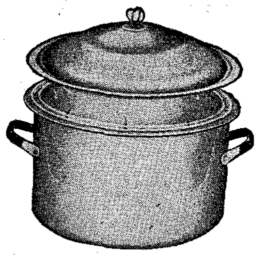

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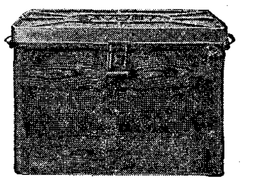

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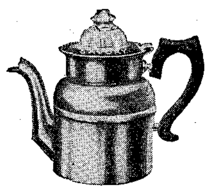

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 696)

collection of short stories is no exception to the rule. Some are based on actual incidents, some on other tales, and all are meant to reflect glimpses of the new "Land of the Spirit." Our new Ambassador to Italy takes into consideration that there has been a deepening in the note of our national life. Of late, the mind "has been directed not to things of the surface, but to those things that lie beneath, and we find the universal mind turning with serious heart-searchings to a frank facing of the divine commandments." This seems to be the underlying thought and inspiration of these stories. They are evidently meant to be recognized as typical of true conditions. The themes are rather serious and subdued, but they are pervaded by the spirit of true character, the uplifting force of real gentility, and an implied arraignment of the Church for the terrible contrast between its spiritual ideals and its hypocrisy and frequent superficiality. There is an undercurrent of quiet humor in the "Trick-Doctor" and "The Bigot," but all are transcription of fact and reflect phases of life unhappily universal.

TRAVEL

Goldring, Douglas. Along France's River of Romance. 8vo, pp. 332. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.75.

The Loire, the river that flows through a large extent of France from south to northwest, is perhaps the most interesting of all rivers of the country from a historic, artistic, and literary standpoint. The ancient capital of the country, Tours, is haunted by memories of Louis XI. and Balzac. Its course runs through Blois and the great château zone of France, and its upper waters in Velay flow past the volcanic slopes of Le Puy, which is the special shrine of Mary the Mother of Christ. Thus it is indeed a river of romance, tho Mr. Goldring scarcely seems to recognize its importance as a stream associated so venerably with the traditions of the Catholic Church. We think it a serious disqualification for a writer on Catholic monuments to obtrude an aversion toward the religious ideas of a foreign land. Lack of sympathy with these should be veiled in modest or generous silence. In other respects the book is a respectable account of the perambulations of a traveler who before he undertook his work should have read Montalembert's "Monks of the West," or some such work. The illustrations, colored and plain, are excellent.

Tower, Charles. Along Germany's River of Romance. 8vo, pp. 332. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $2.75.

The Rhine, we read, is no longer the river of romance. The thought of this hackneyed stream is soiled with the memory of that nobleman who spent the summer sailing backward and forward on the Rhine steamer because he said it was the only place in Europe where he could find a decent beefsteak to eat. Goethe never seems to have done much to celebrate the castles, the knights, and the fair maids whose stories people the river of the Lorelei. But the Moselle is a new field of travel quite out of the route of the ordinary globe-trotter, and to describe this stream Mr. Tower has used both pen and pencil. The book, moreover, shows a breadth of reading which is exceptional, but the learning does not detract from its brilliancy. The maps and pictures will unfold to many readers a new road, while graceful narration and historic and legendary details make the work one of solid and instructive value as well as of vivid literary charm.

Graham, Stephen. Changing Russia. Illustrated. Map. Cloth, pp. 310. New York: John Lane Company. $2.50 net.

"Chance and change are busy ever," as the titles of many recent books testify—"The Changing Chinese," "Changing America," "China's New Day"—and now "Changing Russia." The title in Stephen Graham's interesting account of his tramps along the Black Sea and in the Ural Mountains fits rather more loosely than do those of the books of Professor Ross. The commercialization of Russia is constantly in the background of the author's thought; the change which will befall the Russian peasantry, now, in its "simplicity and purity, far away from commercial regions," when forced into a fierce industrialism, illiterate and unprotected, Mr. Graham does not anticipate with satisfaction. His comments upon the *Intelligentia*, upon the present state of Russia's literature, art, and society, upon the summer resorts of the aristocracy on the Caucasian shore are vivacious and interesting. We should suspect that from Russian journalism he had acquired the staccato style which characterizes several of his chapters, tho he does not imitate its extreme—"a paragraph which consisted of a dot." But he himself tells us of his father's instructions which laid the foundation of his style—"never more than fourteen words in a sentence and about five sentences in a paragraph." But after all the *wanderlust* is as strong in the reader as in the writer, and it is especially pleasant, after one has seen the fine portrait of the author which prefaces the book, to roam with him along the Black Sea and to meet the furious sailor running away from duty and the eager, young novice hastening as rapidly to it, and to tarry at New Athos and among Ural gold mines and the English graves of the Crimea.

We are glad to find in the July number of *Harper's Magazine*, as a postscript to Mr. Graham's chronicle, an account of his journey with the Russian pilgrims from Constantinople to Jerusalem, for which his tramp had prepared him and ourselves.

In the multiplication of venturesome travels and books which describe them, one begins to wonder whether the journey is the occasion of the book or the book the cause of the journey, whether these ready writers are first attacked by *wanderlust* or by *scribendi cacoethes*. We must leave the diagnosis to the doctors of literature.

Higinbotham, John U. Three Weeks in France. Pp. 315. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $2.

The author of the Three Weeks Abroad Stories has written delightful travel books on Europe, Holland and Belgium, and the British Isles. Readers familiar with those books will welcome this new volume on France, which contains much that is entertaining and instructive. His volumes are not guide-books. One

(*Continued on page* 700)

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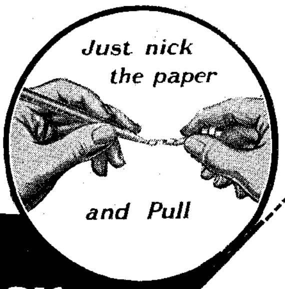

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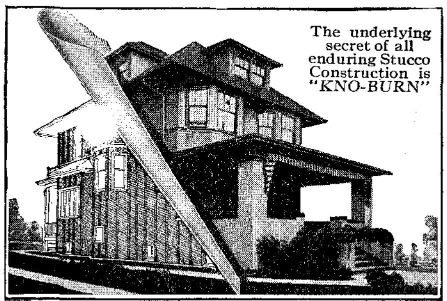

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 698)

could follow his suggestions and routes with profit and delight. The half-tone illustrations add greatly to their general charm. Wandering from one city to another, the author and his companion have all sorts of experiences, which he relates in fascinating narrative, giving the historical facts about each place, alluding to the triumphs of art and architecture, and relating experiences, sometimes trivial in themselves, but indicating things to be avoided or sought in traveling. Mr. Higinbotham has a keen sense of humor and a ready wit. He turns every experience into a joke, if possible; perhaps he puns a little too much, but his book is enlivening as well as instructive and is well worth reading.

Hanoum, Zeyneb. A Turkish Woman's European Impressions. Pp. 246. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.35.

There are so many things to be considered in this timely book that selection is difficult. Zeyneb and Melek are the originals of Pierre Loti's "Les Désenchantées." Women of high position and of good family in Turkey, they fled from the monotony of their existence and the intolerable surveillance of the Turkish system; they really spent their lives striving to change the existence they were forced to lead rather than adapt themselves to it. Their impressions, revelations, and descriptions are in the form of letters to Miss Grace Ellison, who edits them, and are wonderfully illuminating in discussion and criticism of Western civilization and frank disclosures in regard to the East. The Hamidian régime comes in for the severest censure possible. Its supervision is characterized as "degrading." Turkish women, tho highly educated, after assuming the veil, are allowed no freedom, whether in art, literature, or personal matters. These sisters from a foreign country have something to say on our opera, on gambling, and even on the suffrage movement. Every letter betrays culture, enthusiasm, and a desire for bettering Turkish conditions. After six years Zeyneb returns to her own country, believing, as does Miss Ellison, that "The civilization of Western Europe for Turkish women is a case of exchanging the frying-pan for the fire." The time has not yet come "for the Turkish woman to vindicate her right to freedom."

Clarke, John Mason. The Heart of Gaspé. Pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1913. $2 net.

After coming to Gaspé with a geologist's as well as a tourist's eye, and coming again and again until the rocky coastland became a familiar haunt and well beloved, Mr. Clarke has decided to put into a book a few sketches of this country of which so little has been written. Those who have never seen the picturesque Gaspé coast will gain from the book some idea of the rare beauty of this land washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence River on the north and the Gulf on the east, and may be led to see its beauties for themselves. Those who have visited Gaspé, or even sailed along its coast, will learn from Mr. Clarke's book how the forces of nature have worked to produce the strange rock formations of the coast; they will read the story of Gaspé's historic past, and the no less interesting tale of the present-day life of her fisher-folk.

LOTI IN INDIA

Loti, Pierre. India. Translated by George A. F. Inman. 8vo, pp. 283. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

A great many volumes have been written about India, from the conquest of Pondicherry to the Indian Mutiny, and the royal visit which so brilliantly illustrated the permanence of the British rule. We have had Kipling in his reminiscences of social life at Simla, and the life of the Irish private of the Indian Army, and we have read the journals of generals and commanders such as to this day fill the pages of *Blackwood*. There are many books on Calcutta and Benares, but India, as a home of religious mysticism, has never been adequately described. Mr. Loti goes to India to find out, as he says, whether "*the Indian sages that I seek* would not convince me that I might find pity and pardon." It is certain that he went to Constantinople on a somewhat restless quest; while he visited Senegal, Algeria, and Morocco from the same motive of noticing and chronicling in exquisite language the impressions and sentiments evoked in his mind by the contemplation of strange scenery and by contact with primitive people. This book on India is a sort of picturesque reverie, half melancholy, half passionate in its vivid portraitures. It leaves the mind of its readers stimulated and arrested, but only half satisfied. Loti went to Benares which roused his deepest thoughts about the invisible:

> "The illusions of this world, as the sages call them, have a hold upon me still. Those feelings of supreme detachment and renunciation of all that is earthly and transitory, which they have instilled into me, grow in my soul; but I know no place where the spiritual and the fleshly so mingle as at Benares. Here people think of prayer and death, yet the lights, the colors, the young women, whose damp veils but half conceal their charms, and the incomparable displays of Indian beauty, lurk on every side to trap the senses."

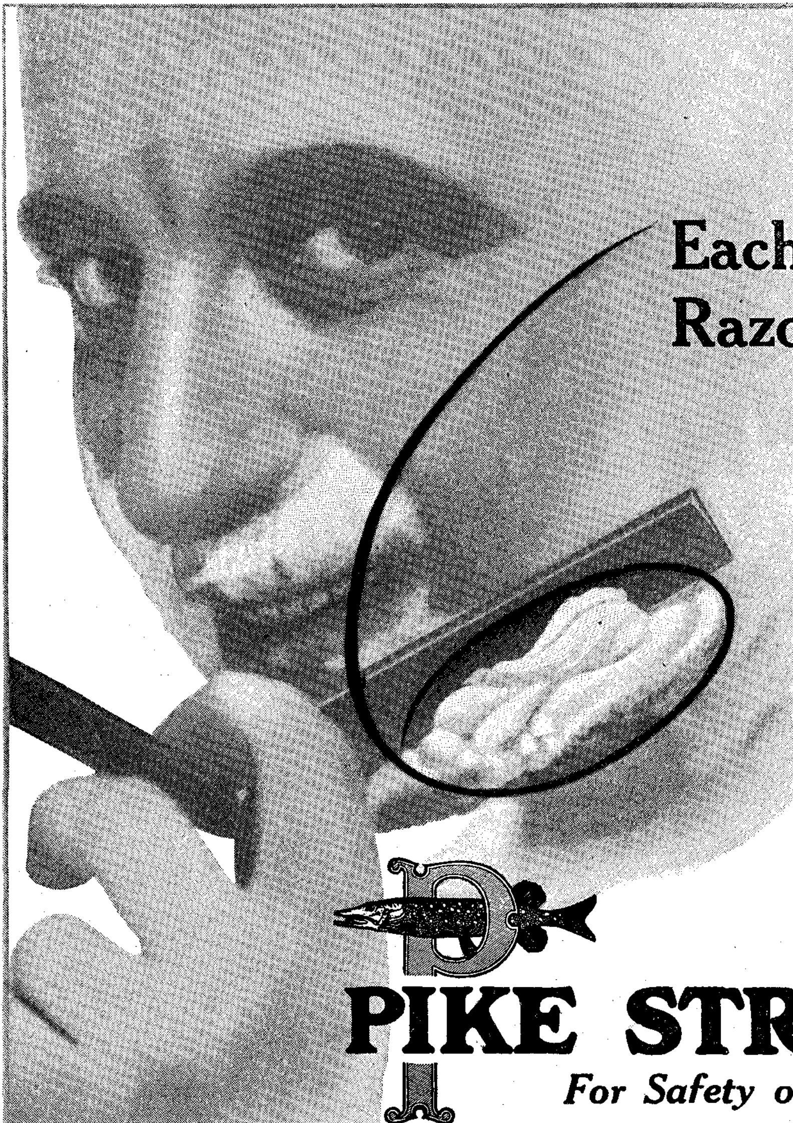
The clever illustrations in color and black and white help the reader to realize more vividly the dream pictures of Pierre Loti. The language of the translator and editor has done all that could be done to reflect the iridescent splendor and variety of his rhapsodical musings.

VICTORIAN ENGLISH

Ware, J. Redding. Passing English of the Victorian Era. London: Routledge & Sons.

If the title of this book is no misnomer, the book can apply only to English English, not to American. We have noted about one hundred expressions from A to C (in the first one hundred pages of the book) which are still current in America, and hence are neither "passing" nor exclusively "Victorian." And considering that the population of England or of Great Britain is less than one-fourth of the English-speaking population of the world, an author ought (one would think) to make it clear whether he is restricting himself to the

(*Continued on page* 702)



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Your nearest hardware or tool dealer has the Pike Strop-Hone—if not we'll send you one postpaid on receipt of price.

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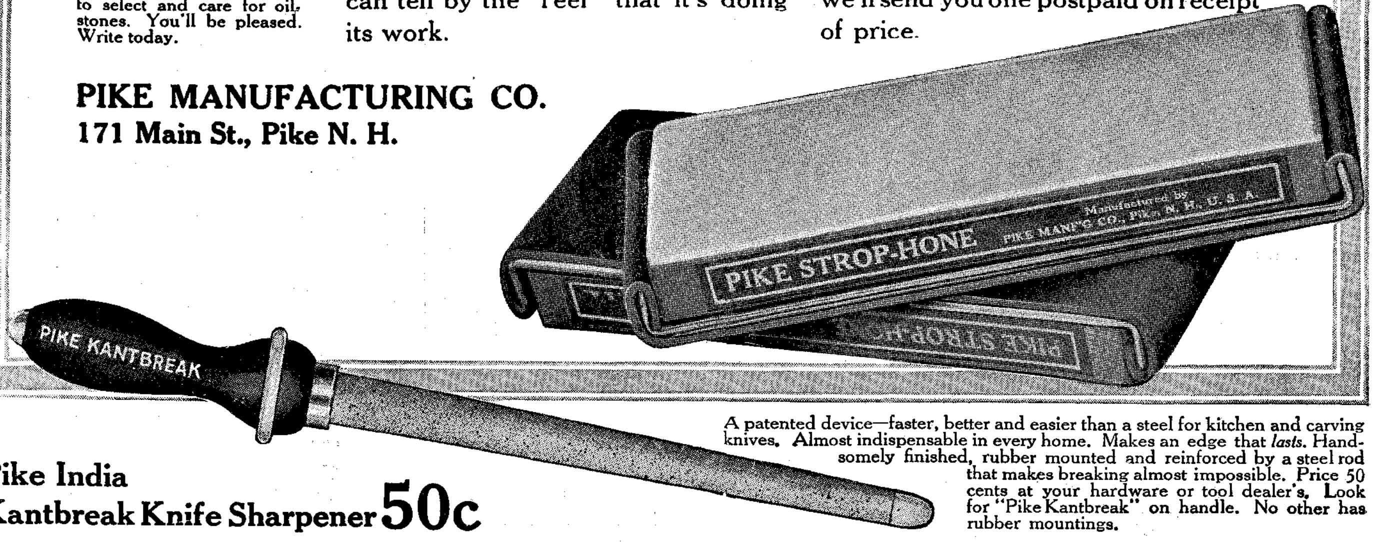

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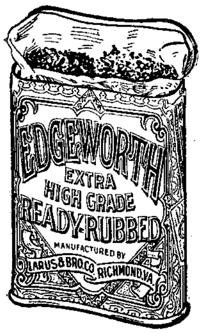
The man with 15 pipes and what he said—

A man who owns fifteen different styles of pipes and keeps them hanging on a carved rack in his home asked us a question the other day. He said:

"I have been smoking pipes since the year Ruth Cleveland was born in the White House. I've smoked from sack, jar, tin and box; I have smoked long green right from the warehouse and I have turned my coat pocket wrong side out and smoked the nameless blend that gathers there. But Edgeworth carries for me a kind of satisfaction that keeps it my favorite year after year.

"Why don't you give away a few thousand dollars' worth of it? Get it into the hands of the smoker—don't pass it out to him at ball games and county fairs and conventions when his mind is on something else, but invite him to ask for a sample package. You'll never regret it and the fellow who tries Edgeworth in his pipe once or twice is going to be as well pleased with it as I am."



Well, it was a question *which* to sample, for Edgeworth, made from the finest Burley that grows on the ground, comes both in the Sliced Plug and in the Ready-Rubbed.

Finally, we decided on sending out Ready-Rubbed and all you have to do to find out what Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is like is to send us a post card and tell us to send your package along.

The idea of your asking for this free package is not that you get so much tobacco without paying anything for it, but that you find out what Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco is like, so that, like our friend whose words we quote above, it will be your *favorite*. If you let us know your dealer's name we will then be able to arrange for you to keep supplied thereafter by him.

The retail price of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin. Edgeworth Sliced Plug is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

If you want the free package, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

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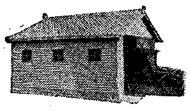

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 700)

English of England or is treating English in general.

We must assume, from the contents of the book and from the preface, that the author has in mind only English English, and perhaps merely London English. Hence it is not worth while to cite any of the many expressions which are not "passing" and not "Victorian"—unless, perhaps, one confines one's view to London, or, at any rate, to English English.

But even for that restricted field one must have doubt of the value of the work because of the obvious errors upon which a reader stumbles. "Bad egg" is characterized as "originally American, tho no longer used in the United States." The latter statement will be news to Americans. "Buncombe" is derived "from a *celebrated orator of honeyed phrases* named Buncombe"! And this, altho the quotation from "Mr. Rees (New York)" should have set the author right. Perhaps this etymology was invented to fit the definition, "politically, or possibly any publicly, spoken *flattery*." But that isn't what *buncombe* means—in America. "Caucus," according to our author, is "not yet admitted to the dictionaries"; but it is in the New English Dictionary, and in all the dictionaries published in America. "A cold snap" is not "the first premonitory frost"; it is a short spell of cold weather, come when it may. A "cowlick" is not a "wisp of growing hair, of different color from the general tone"; it is a tuft or mass lying in a different direction from the general position, and especially such a tuft on a human being's head turned back from the forehead as if a cow had licked it.

The author's derivation of "smithereens" from "Smither's ruins," and "dead as a door-nail" from "dead as O'Donnel," are certainly curiosities of literature and ought to insure the fulfilment of his chief hope, namely, "that he may be found amusing, if neither erudite nor useful. *Plaudite!*" "Indeed, proper names *are* a great source of trouble in analyzing Passing English." But, as far as "dead as a door-nail" is concerned, in our school-days we ran across the phrase in a fourteenth-century poem; a poem, written probably centuries before O'Donnel died. And the all-knowing N. E. D. knows nothing of "Smithers," whose "ruins" gave us *smithereens*.

ENGLISH SURNAMES

Harrison, Henry. The Surnames of the United Kingdom. A Concise Etymological Dictionary. Vols. I and II: *A-Pyzer*. London: Eaton Press.

The first work on the subject of the family nomenclature of the United Kingdom was published under the title of "English Surnames" (1842). It was the work of Mark Anthony Lower, a schoolmaster by profession, who was one of the founders of the Sussex Archeological Society. From one volume of 240 pages it was expanded in its fourth edition to two volumes, post 8vo, and was described by the London archeologists as "an instructive and amusing volume which ought to be popular." It was followed by "Patronymica Britannica," a dictionary of family names of the United Kingdom in 1860. This was followed by a more scientific work from the pen of Canon Isaac Taylor, "Words and Places," published in 1864. Since then a number of other works on this subject have been issued, some of them good, others bad; some reliable and instructive, others faulty and misleading.

In 1901 there appeared Canon Bardsley's "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," the purpose of which was to supply material for an etymological dictionary of English and Welsh surnames, and in the interim not fewer than eight other books treating the subject have seen the light of day. Therefore, when Mr. Harrison began his task, about 1907, he had the advantage of the labors of his predecessors to guide him. In his "Forespeech," as Mr. Harrison styles it, written in 1911, we find a reflection of the thoughts exprest by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould in the preface of his work, "Family Names and Their Story," published in 1910. Both authors agree that, in treading the mazes of English nomenclature, one is surrounded by many pitfalls and one has to work warily, and Mr. Harrison, being himself human, has tried hard not to stumble. Let us hope he may have succeeded.

Unfortunately etymological science has suffered incalculable harm at the hands of theorizing devotees. Carried away by enthusiasm for the cause, their purpose seems to be to provide some sort of etymology for every word without limitation of known facts. In this way the most plausible of derivations have sometimes led to the perpetration of egregious blunders. The practise of following the lines of least resistance applied to the science of etymology can not be condemned too severely. It is wiser to skirt the shoals of the plausible and thus avoid such as wrecked the reputations for reliable lexicology of men of the type of Samuel Johnson and Noah Webster. Even so great an expert in the science as the late Prof. W. W. Skeat was sometimes misled, altho he was the master-pilot of the British etymological bark for years. Comparison of the new edition of his "Etymological Dictionary of the English Language" with any of its predecessors will show many changes that he made.

In etymological science it is not a crime to acknowledge that one does not know, but it is a crime to pretend to know and to offer information that is untrustworthy or is tainted by uncertainty. The author of this work has been at great pains to produce it, and has succeeded in bringing together a mass of very interesting and erudite information which is supplemented by deductions and probabilities, perhaps regrettable. Nevertheless, his work marks a distinct advance in the field of his labors, the value of which time alone can determine.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Letters of a Post-Impressionist, Van Gogh. Translation and Introduction by Anthony Ludovici. Pp. 161. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

There has been so much controversy and criticism of post-impressionism recently that these letters are especially pertinent. And they should have the serious consideration of all art lovers, regardless of prejudices. The translator emphasizes par-

(*Continued on page* 704)

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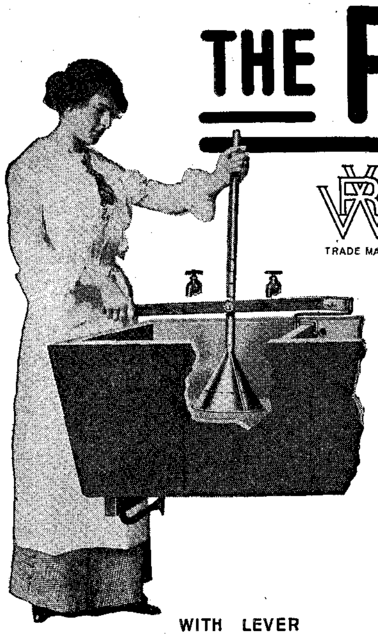

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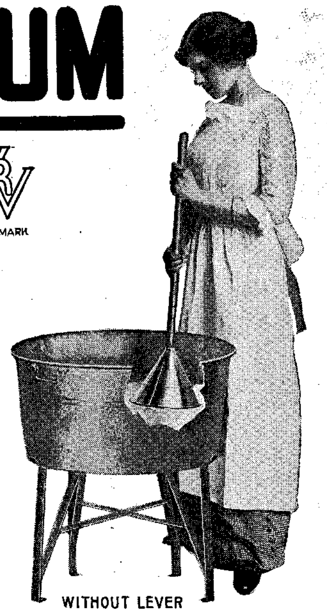

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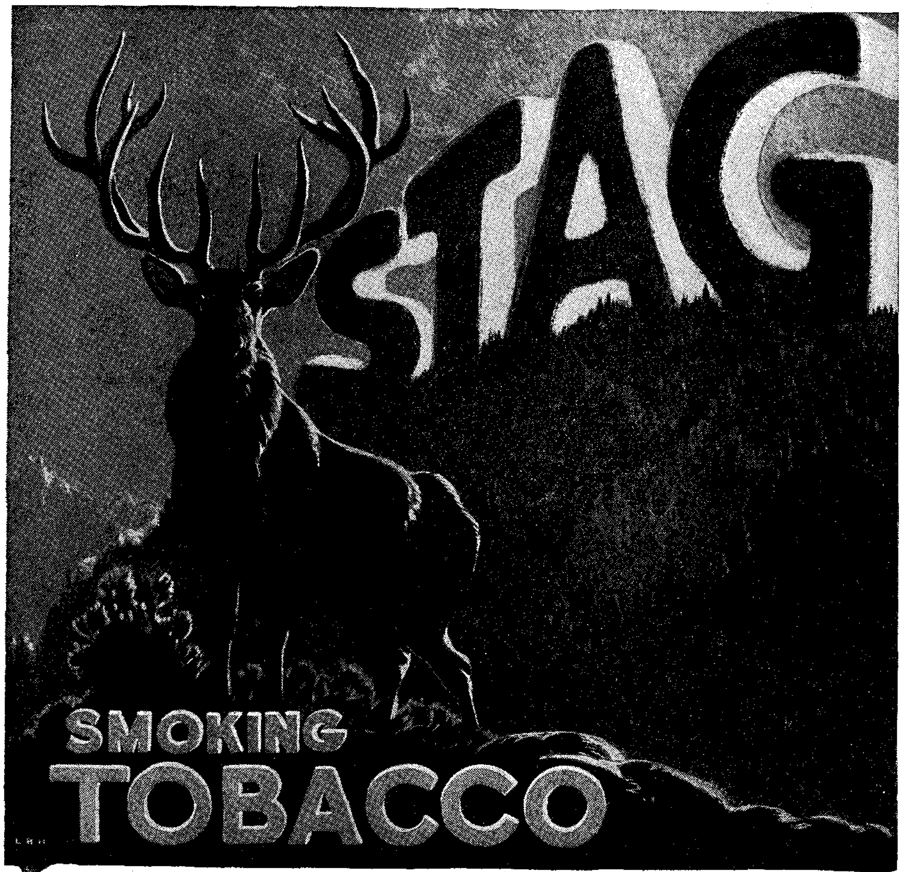

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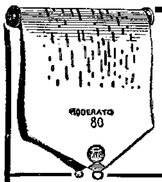

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 702)

ticularly the intimate, private, and personal character of the letters, which partake of the nature of a running commentary on his life-work, and in which he gives the record of his "misgivings and fears concerning the passion that animated him, the value of this passion, and the meaning of his function as a painter in the midst of civilized Europe of the nineteenth century." Vincent Van Gogh was born in Holland in 1853, and tried many professions before he discovered that his inspiration lay in brush and pencil.

Tho he was for a short time a pupil of Mauve, and attended the Academy of Antwerp, in 1885, he was mainly self-taught and his best work was done in the south, where he died in 1890 in a hospital for the insane. These letters are written to his best friend and to his brother Theodore, an art dealer, through whose generosity Vincent was able to paint and live when he had no other visible means of support. Deprecating the hysterical exaggeration of the value and beauty of his works which has characterized the attitude of large numbers of his followers, Ludovici considers him superior to Manet, Monet, Renoir, Degas, and Whistler, principally because his aims were higher and more vital, and because he realized more keenly what was wrong and what was desirable.

Even if Impressionists are "art-form maniacs," Van Gogh and Gauguin may be contemplated with equanimity and approval. Van Gogh constantly asserts his faith in the ultimate value of his pictures, and yet is his own most severe critic. He longed to paint "humanity," but wrote his friend: "Any figure I paint is generally dreadful even in my own eyes." "I should like to paint in such a way that every one with eyes to see could not help but read a clear message from my pictures." As he describes some of his own theories and coloring, we wish for a better understanding of his meaning and methods, which the reader may get from his letters and also from his life as estimated and sketched by Anthony Ludovici.

Koester, Frank. The Price of Inefficiency. Cloth, pp. xxiv-439. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $2 net.

If any one—from a schoolboy preparing a commencement oration to a Democratic Congressman seeking to demolish a previous Administration—desires material on the horrors of the wasteful life which we live as a nation he will find it in Mr. Koester's book. Naturally his outlook is pessimistic. One is apt to be so in 447 pages on such a subject—especially if the land of one's ancestry furnishes one's ideal and the land of one's dwelling-place the failure. For Mr. Koester's chapter on "Remedies" disguises the specific which he has been offering all the way through, but which is otherwise perfectly patent—do as Germany does! Much of the author's pessimism, we fear, must be laid at the door of his enthusiasm for his ideal. However, his range of interest is wide—from football to the trust problem and the national government—and his citation of opinion is liberal, tho frequently more journalistic than scientific, and one can not always accept as sound the social and economic conclusions of one whose profession is applied physical science. Yet through this book many should be aroused to study the question of inefficiency still more closely and also to find out what other lands can suggest to us as solutions for our problems.

Leonard, Delavan L., D.D. A Hundred Years of Missions. Third Revised Edition. Cloth, pp. 456. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

In this decade which excels all its predecessors in the prevalence of mission study in the Protestant Church, it is inevitable that the demand for so comprehensive an outline history of the great missionary century as that of Dr. Leonard should be renewed. In response to this appeal, especially among the younger students of modern chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, the author has thoroughly revised the book and covered the ten years of the rapid progress of civilization and of Christianity since the second edition was issued. The book presents a swiftly moving panorama of the missionary events in "all the world," since William Carey laid down his last and set sail for India. It serves, therefore, as a little encyclopedia for frequent reference.

Walling, William English. The Larger Aspects of Socialism. Cloth, pp. xxi–406. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The writer of "Socialism As It Is" presents here the sequel to that volume. He had already discust the political and economic aspect of Socialism and now turns to its relations to philosophy, morality, religion, education, and the sexes—thus speedily overthrowing the common conception that Socialism is solely an economic propaganda. To discuss these wider relationships, he turns from the party platforms—which have avowedly avoided these larger aspects—to the opinions of individual leaders of Socialist thought. These he endeavors to interpret as signboards of the movement, erecting a post himself whenever they are silent. To say that Mr. Walling has said the last word on the subject would be to deny the premise of his hopes for progress, but he has made very clear the foundations of his opinions, and one who reads intelligently can not fail to agree with him often—tho there reappear, even unwittingly, the occasional serious misjudgments made by those he is interpreting. He who reads carelessly should leave this book unread. Advanced thought it certainly represents—tho such a statement pertain to the inexpensive art of prophecy! One wonders how many of the rank and file of the party are thinking in step with the leaders in these matters—or ever will!

Popp, Adelheid. The Autobiography of a Working Woman. Pp. 135. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co.

Adelheid Popp, whose home originally was in Vienna, relates the events of her life with directness, simplicity, and power. The daughter of a drunkard father and an overworked mother, hers is the record of loveless days of struggle through years of alternating illness and poverty. Her narrative omits no hardships or temptations, no sordid details of compelling hunger, and innate uprightness. Gradually her experiences and daily tasks threw her under the influence of democratic Socialism and she became a loyal and enthusiastic propagandist, lecturing and working for the cause, even after marriage and mother-

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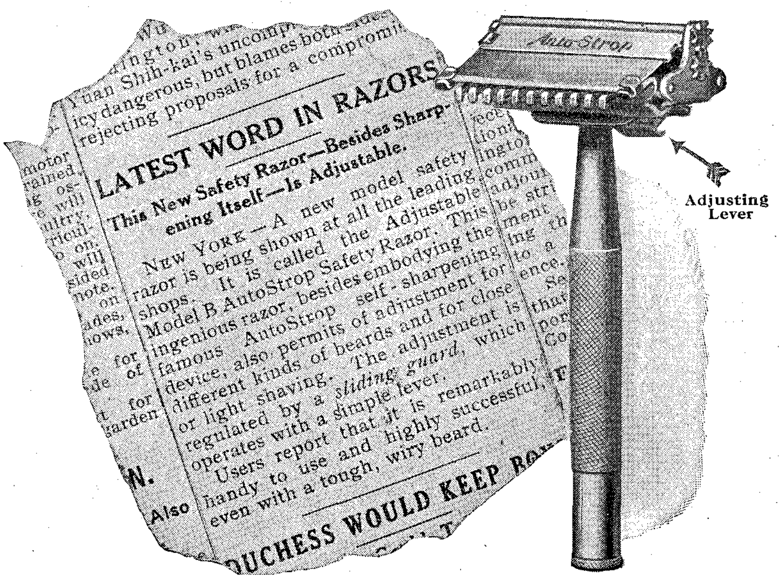
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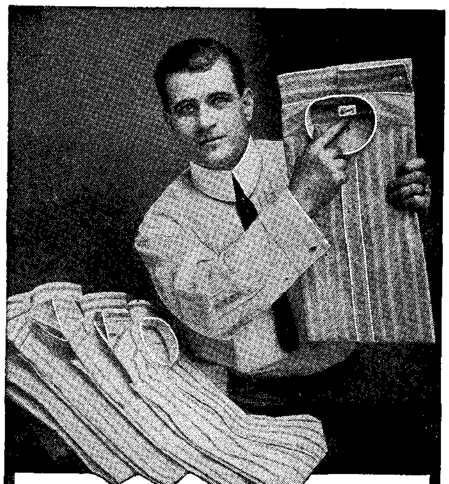

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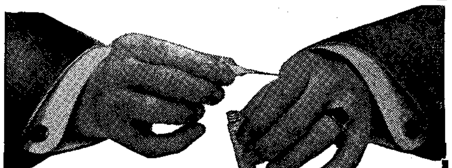

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hood. The book is not full of arguments; she neither states problems in, nor solutions for, economic conditions and brutalities in the modern industrial world, but makes a plea for industrial fair play, as representing a "passion for service." It is a plain, unvarnished tale she tells of all kinds of suffering by a working girl, who triumphed over illiteracy, and was inspired to serve the cause of Socialism.

Kneeland, George J. Commercialized Prostitution in New York City. Cloth, pp. 334. New York: The Century Co. $1.30 net.

This is the first of the publications of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the chairman and one of the founders. It is part of their aim to make a thorough and fundamental study of the social evil, as it exists here and abroad, and with such an understanding as only such a study can give to proceed in the direction of steady, constructive, relentless attack on the "ancient evil." In addition to the report on New York City conditions, this volume includes a study of the material at the State Reformatory by Miss Katharine Bement Davis, its superintendent, and a survey of the preventive, reformatory, and corrective agencies in New York City.

Ruffin, Arthur. The Jews of To-Day. Translated by Margery Bentwich. 8vo, pp. 310. New York: Henry Holt & Company. $1.75 net.

The Jews, for the sociologist, are the most interesting people in the world. Lord Beaconsfield, descendant of a Spanish Jew of Venice, said that however the race was regarded it could not be forgotten that one-half of Europe worshiped a Jewish Man and the other half a Jewish woman. A serious attempt, therefore, to eliminate the character of the people of Israel in their origin, their present condition, and their relations to the modern Gentile populations and governments among whom they play so important a part, is of supreme value to the student and statesman. The present work occupies a high place among German authorities in this subject and is particularly interesting in its full discussion of Zionism, as an institution which might not be able to collect into one Eastern territory all the 14,000,000 Jews of the world, but could at any rate form a center where culture of the special Jewish type, Jewish art and literature, might be fostered so as to constitute a radiating influence on the nation scattered throughout the world.

The essay of Dr. Joseph Jacobs prefixt to the excellent translation of Margery Bentwich is very illuminating as a guide to the Zionistic drift of Dr. Ruffin's comprehensive work.

Harden, Maximilian. Monarchs and Men. Cloth, pp. 316. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $3 net.

Fearless utterance is a characteristic of Maximilian Harden. He is a good champion, a hardy and uncompromising foe. Whatever he has to say about monarchs and men is sure to be brilliant, trenchant, positive. The democratic American always enjoys a discussion of the crowned heads of Europe by one who is no respecter of persons. We have become so accustomed to the pleasant commendation of King Edward VII., since his much-lamented death, that Mr. Harden's half-contemptuous treatment of this "lucky man" jars a little, but his final characterization of the "most popular figure in Europe" is fairly generous. The studies of Emperor William II., of the Czar of Russia, of Emperor Francis Joseph, and of King Albert of Saxony are less character sketches than discussions of intimate facts and episodes in the politics of Europe. In the imaginary conversation between Count Tolstoy and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, with which the book closes, Americans will hardly recognize their fellow countryman; but it is very good reading. Mr. Harden is an artist in literature, who, like the painter Opie, mixes his colors "with brains, sir!"

Herman, George Earnest. Diseases of Women. 8vo, pp. 899. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $7.50 net. Postage 34 cents extra.

This fourth edition of Dr. Herman's standard work appears in an enlarged and more fully illustrated form. The colored illustrations, eight in number, and the diagrams, the invaluable indexes—one of topics, the other of authorities—considerably enrich the volume. Dr. Herman is one of the famous practising gynecologists. He possesses also the gift of exposition, and as a teacher of younger students ranks high among surgical and medical lecturers. Surgery is now making such rapid progress and the medical profession demands such ample scientific knowledge that no physician can afford to be unacquainted with the latest and freshest information in gynecology, a branch of science which has only within the memory of the present generation reached the perfection and exactitude exhibited in such treatises as this. Ever since Kelly wrote his "Operative Gynecology" the advances in the art of healing women have been large.

The author is a specialist of high class and at the head of his profession in London, as well as an examiner in his particular branch of surgery at the University of Oxford. His learning may be judged by the ample bibliography added to the work, and the exhaustive treatment which he accords even to the minutest details of his difficult and delicate subject.

Saintsbury, George. The English Novel. 8vo, pp. 319. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

This book is one number of the publishers' "Channels of English Literature," and to the majority of general readers it is likely to be ultimately considered the best of the ten volumes. It is learned, independent, and written in that clear and direct style which lends so distinct a charm to all Professor Saintsbury's works. The arrangement of the matter is comprehensive—starting from the romantic poetry of Greece and Rome, thence going forward on a leap from Lyly to Swift, the eighteenth-century novel, Scotland, Miss Austen, Thackeray, the mid-Victorian novel, and the fiction of yesterday, which last essay contains a fine criticism of Hardy and Meredith. It was said of Lowell's criticisms, and appreciated, that they were too rich in allusions and illustrations, like an overbraided garment. Mr. Saintsbury has taken the advice of Polonius, and his literary habit is rich, but not gaudy, not so much express in fancy as punctuated and stamped with the clear-cut impressions of reality. With all of the author's conclusions the reader may not agree, but all will allow that they are fresh, pungent, and eloquently stated.

For Cold Weather Driving

THE CLARK AUTO HEATER

for Automobiles, Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs.

The Clark Heater is not only a luxury but a positive necessity for comfort during winter driving.

Everyone who rides or drives in cold weather will derive the greatest satisfaction from the use of a Clark Heater.

It fits in at the feet in any style of vehicle, makes a comfortable foot rest and yields up a welcome heat that can be regulated at will to conform to the needs of the user.

There is *no flame, or smoke, or odor connected with their use or chance to injure the most delicate garments.*

Clark Heaters have been in use for 15 years and are so durably constructed that many of those purchased 15 years ago are still in active service.

The price of the Clark Heater is within the reach of anyone. You can buy a Clark Heater from **90c up to $10.00** each, according to size and quality.

We make them in 20 styles and sizes—each one with our guarantee behind it.

Most of our Clark Heaters are made with indestructible steel bodies with all metal parts heavily nickeled. They are suitably lined with asbestos and perfectly covered with the best and most durable materials in assorted colors.

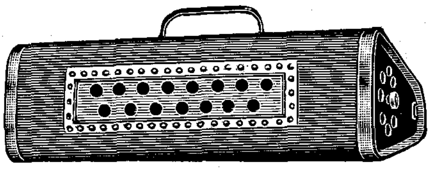
Don't Shiver and Get Cold When You Ride

in Auto, Carriage, Sleigh or Wagon. With one of these heaters you can prevent a severe cold and probable illness by being warm and cozy on the coldest day.

The temperature in closed cars can be regulated and kept the same as in your home.

Here are two favorites of the 20 different styles we make:

No 7D Clark Heater



No. 7D. Showing side and end ventilators

No. 7D Heater, a well-known and popular style, having flat, slanting top, has ventilators in both ends and at the side with which it can be made to throw out as much or as little heat as is desired. It is 14 inches long and weighs 9 pounds. Has cold drawn steel ends, heavily nickel-plated, and is covered with superior Brussels carpet.............................Price **$2.25**

No. 7X Clark Automobile Heater

Shown below in the right hand margin is same shape as No. 7D, but with handsomer finish. Has slanting, flat top; covered with maroon mohair plush. Ends of heavy stamped metal, quadruple nickel-plated; has both side and end adjustable ventilators; 14 inches long, weighs 9 pounds. Price **$4.00**

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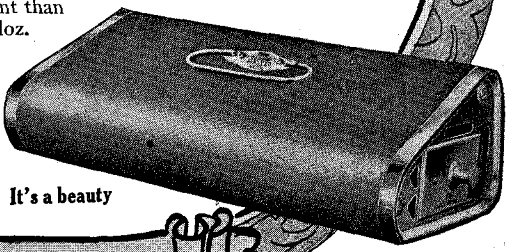
The fuel used is the celebrated Clark Carbon Brick. Part of a brick is enough for a trip of several hours. This brick burns without flame, smoke or odor of any kind, and yields a heat greater by 25 per cent than any other. Bricks are 7½"x 2½"x 1¼" in size. Price, in neat carton, 75c per doz.



Our Guarantee: We guarantee every Clark Heater and all Clark Carbon fuel to be just as represented and to give perfect satisfaction to every purchaser or refund the price.

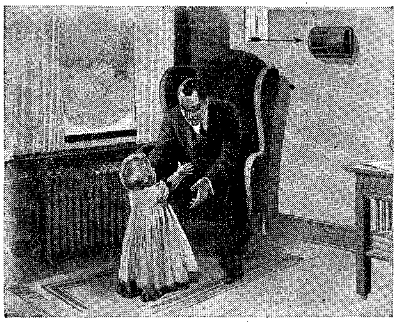
There are nearly a half-million of Clark Heaters now in use in the U. S. and Canada. Thousands of pleased purchasers have testified to the wonderful comfort they give during cold weather driving.

Get one from your dealer. *Insist on a Clark* if you desire one that will give you long and satisfactory service.

Address 88 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill., for our new 1914 catalog. It's a beauty

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.

Even heating—and steps saved

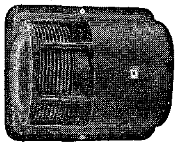


We enjoy the "first steps" of little girlie—the more the merrier! But for grown-up women in the home we like to save steps—especially those caused by oft running to the cellar to "fix the dampers" of the heating boiler. This is well done by the

IDEAL SYLPHON REGITHERM

which regulates the temperature of your rooms during the cool or winter months so there is no lack nor surplus of heat, but even comfort in all rooms. Every effect of the weather changes on the air in the room where **REGITHERM** is located (see picture above) expands or contracts its brass accordion bellows; this moves a cable that operates the draft- and check-dampers of the boiler. You set the regulator at 70 degrees (can be set at 60 degrees to 80 degrees) and the **REGITHERM** controls the fire day and night—at the exact degree wanted—guards your comfort, stops fuel wastes. **REGITHERM** has no electricity, no clockwork, diaphragms, or machinery to wear out. Installed in OLD buildings in few hours.

REGITHERM also regulates heating to bring out good workmanship in concerns where varnishing, painting, glueing, or drying demands a steady temperature. (Specially adjusted, 50 degrees up to 250 degrees.)



Our "New Heating Aids" booklet (free) tells you about the REGITHERM, Sylphon Packless Radiator Valves, Norwall Air Valves and Sylphon Boiler Regulators (steam or water.) Worth reading—shall we mail it?

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

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Makers of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

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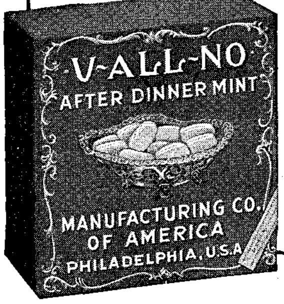


A delicious, creamy candy with a flavor all its own.

Sold in tin boxes only —**never in bulk.**

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE GREAT BEEF PROBLEM

THE discussion at Chicago, by the American Packers in convention a few weeks ago, of the diminishing supply of beef (of which note has already been made in these columns) has awakened wide comment on this subject throughout the country. One of the speakers at Chicago produced the following impressive tabular statement as to the beef supply of the principal beef-eating countries of the world.

"Tabulating the percentage of the population and cattle increase in these countries for a period representing approximately ten years, we have the following:

	Population. Increase. per cent.	Cattle. Increase. per cent.	Cattle. Decrease per cent.
France	2	3	..
Germany	16	4	..
United Kingdom	10	4	..
Austria-Hungary	10	2	..
European Russia	14	..	12
Canada	35	20	..
Brazil	20	..	20
Argentina	40	unchanged	..
Australia	18	40	..
New Zealand	30	16	..
United States	20	..	30

"An average increase in population of 20.5 per cent., and of cattle a fraction more than 8 per cent."

So serious have become relative conditions as to population and cattle-production that one prediction evoked by them is that porterhouse steak, at the present percentage of decrease in the supply, will sell ten years hence at $1 a pound at retail. To the talk as to relief from importations of cattle from Argentina, not much attention is seriously paid. Importations from that country there will be,—indeed, some have already occurred,—but the Argentine supply, in view of the European demand, was never large enough to promise for us any appreciable help, and what surplus it now has is diminishing.

A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* declares that the hope for any proper supply of beef in the future lies not in importations, but in the movement for better farming. That movement has already made some notable beginnings, especially in the West. Ten years hence the efficient farmer ought to have become as wide-awake a man in his business as any professional man ever was. He will then be found raising cattle because they pay. On any ideal farm cattle should be raised as a proper part of what is known as the rotative system, by which the land is rested through changes in use and is also supplied with a natural fertilizer. Farms supplied with dairy and beef herds can be carried to a higher state of efficiency than those without them. Better business will be done by the Western farmer when part of his grain is put into butter and beef, part into hogs, and other parts, meanwhile, are sent to market on the cob, or in the kernel. One of the speakers at Chicago declared:

"Here in the United States are millions of acres of the best cattle-breeding grounds in the world. Our grain-raising acres probably never will be utilized for running cow-herds, but even in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio are vast stretches of broken land adapted only to pastoral purposes. South of the Ohio River are other millions of acres, and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota are equally well situated. West of the Missouri River are the park regions of the intermountains country and a constantly increasing acreage in hay, a bulky crop which has little value in its original form, but is readily converted into beef, provided the stockowner has the cattle for the conversion purposes. All these natural resources await development, and but one obstacle exists, the necessary financial ammunition for the campaign."

The Department of Agriculture at Washington is already alive to the gravity of the situation. One purpose it has in hand is to free the small farmer from dependence on the big packer, by promoting the establishment of abattoirs in centers all over the country, the raising of cattle on small holdings, the formation of cooperative live-stock associations, especially in New England and the South Atlantic States, and the organization of boys' "pig clubs," similar in plans and aims to the boys' "corn clubs," which the Department has promoted for several years.

In the regular session of Congress this winter one of the first items of legislation to be taken up will be what is known as the Smith-Lever agriculture extension scheme. It is believed that the enactment of this measure will do much to encourage the raising of beef cattle by small farmers. The small farmer does not now believe that raising cattle is profitable. The department believes differently, and so do the agricultural colleges, provided the farmer knows how to grow cattle understandingly. After the passage of the Smith-Lever measure much detailed information will be supplied to farmers in order to correct their error. Actual demonstration work will also be made accessible to them. Following is a statement on this subject, obtained for the New York *Evening Mail* from Mr. Galloway, Assistant Secretary in this department:

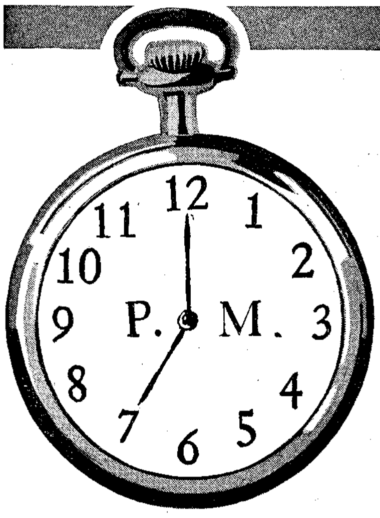
"We want to form live-stock associations in the counties, and when they are established I believe the production of live stock will be the predominant industry in those localities. The department will send experts to advise the members of these associations, instruct them in cattle-raising, and assist them in the selection of their stocks. Already we have received promises of farmers in many localities to organize. The farmers who join them can get combined credit with which to buy breeding animals—and can aid each other in many ways.

"The supply of hog meat, altho it is not decreasing as rapidly as beef, is in danger, and the department believes it has found a way in which to increase it materially by the development of boys' 'pig clubs.' Several years ago we started corn clubs, and now have over 200,000 boys raising corn every year.

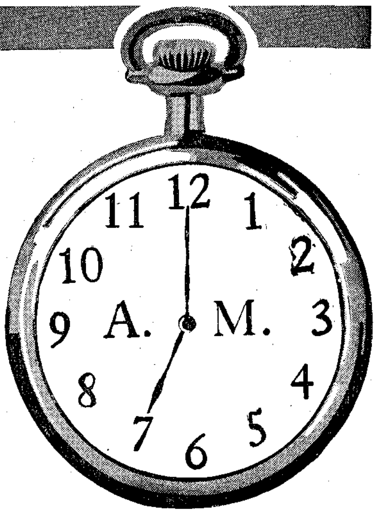
"Some of these boys are finding out that they can make more money by feeding their corn to pigs and selling the fattened hogs. The success some of them have had, not only in raising for the market, but also in raising blooded stock, has led the department to take up the idea of 'pig clubs.'

"Once the boys are interested, they will

(*Continued on page* 710)



Stays Hot All Night Long



(*From 7 P. M. to 7 A. M. Easily*)

Boiling water *stays* hot all night—12 to 15 hours—in this hot water bottle. It stands erect, so you can fill

The M. H. P. Aluminum Hot Water Bottle

with boiling water without scalding or burning your hands. A permanent investment in health and comfort. Always in good condition, ready for use, never leaks. Get one and your children will use it for their children.

Handsome, polished aluminum, all one piece. Lightest weight metal bottle made. Especially adapted for foot-warmer, for use at abdomen or small of back. Cannot flop down flat or lose its shape when in use. Cotton Felt Bag for covering comes with it.

It has all the advantages of a metal bottle over a rubber bottle—and these additional advantages over other metal bottles:

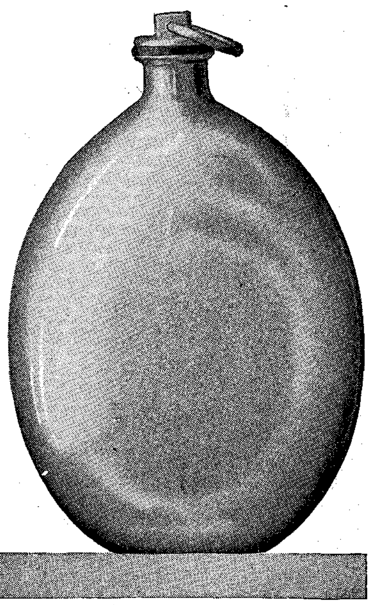
(*a*) A bottom to stand on when filling.
(*b*) One piece of seamless aluminum (no nickel plate to wear through or peel off).
(*c*) The best shape for general use.
(*d*) Much lighter in weight.
(*e*) Will never leak if not grossly abused.

10 Years' Guarantee

The M. H. P. is guaranteed for 10 years, or we will give you a special 50-year guarantee, if you wish it.

For Sale by Druggists, Hardware Dealers and Department Stores.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for descriptive folder, giving dealer's name. We will supply you direct upon receipt of price, $3.50.



M·H·P·-ALUMINUM HOT WATER BOTTLE
SEAMLESS ALUMINUM
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TRADE MARK
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SPECIAL TO DEALERS—The M. H. P. makes good. Beautiful, easy to use, flat-bottomed, keeps hot 12 to 15 hours. Never leaks. No nickel plate to wear off. Guaranteed. Write for details.

"You may serve breakfast in ten minutes, Mary"

A telephone from upstairs to the kitchen—think what a saving of time, energy and strength it means for you. Climbing up and down stairs—so dreaded by the housewife—almost entirely done away with. The maid always within summons without the alternative of your calling down the stairs or going down to the kitchen.

Western-Electric Inter-phones

will do all this for you. You can have one placed anywhere in the room. You do not even have to hang it up when you are through talking. Lay it down—on the table or any other convenient place. It is always ready for use. It carries your message perfectly.

These handy little telephones, with the necessary wire and everything complete for installation, can usually be bought of your dealer. If, however, you cannot get it in your town, we will send it direct. The outfit costs only $15—a mere trifle compared with the help it gives you.

Perhaps you are not yet convinced that you need Inter-phones in your home. Perhaps you don't realize in how many ways they will save steps for you. Then, by all means, get a copy of the little book we have prepared. This booklet, No. 28-D, "The Way of Convenience," will certainly throw a new light on the problem of housekeeping. It will show you where to begin to apply scientific management in your home. Get a copy, free, for the asking.

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Manufacturers of the 7,500,000 "Bell" Telephones
Main Office: 463 West St., New York City
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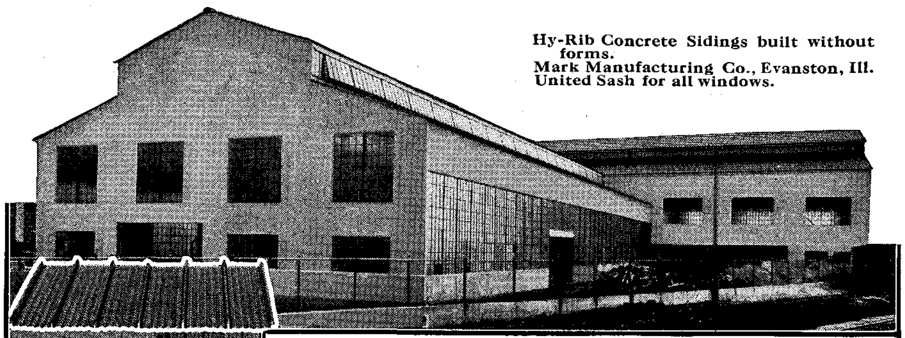
Agents Everywhere


Hy-Rib Concrete Sidings built without forms.
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FIREPROOF—Hy-Rib, a steel sheathing stiffened by rigid deep ribs, is the ideal reinforcement for concrete. Hy-Rib makes fireproof, durable, economical walls, sidings, partitions, floors, ceilings and roofs.
ECONOMICAL—Hy-Rib combines reinforcement, lath, studs and centering. Reduces cost of building in three ways—by obviating need of expensive field labor, by doing away with studs and centering, by saving time in erection.
DURABLE—Hy-Rib construction is monolithic, rigid, permanent—never burns or rots.

Whenever or whatever you intend to build, it will pay you to learn about Hy-Rib. Write us about your plans, and receive literature and suggestions FREE.

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TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.
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Reinforcement, Steel Sash, Hy-Rib, Waterproofings

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 708)

show their pigs at the country fairs, and the competition between them will do much to encourage not only the boys, but the small producer to feed his corn to pigs.

"But the real solution of the whole problem, in my estimation, is the establishment of abattoirs in the smaller cities of the country, to which the farmer can take his stock and have it slaughtered and held for him until a favorable market.

"There is one of these abattoirs in Paris, Texas, now, and it has been most successful. Another one is to be built at Alexandria, Va. They are very common all over Europe, especially in France, but have been but little thought of in this country, perhaps because the large meat-packers have discouraged their existence.

"Their establishment will give the farmer a competitive market, which will be an incentive. He will produce cattle as soon as he finds it is a profitable business."

NOT ENOUGH TO THE ACRE

Coincident with alarming reports as to the diminishing beef supply, agitation is going forward in farm journals and elsewhere for a more intensive cultivation of American soil. *Farm and Fireside* remarks that, if American farmers can make any money with an average wheat yield of only thirteen bushels to the acre, "what might they not make with twenty-six?" A yield of twenty-six bushels of wheat has for years been secured in several European countries. Europe also has better yields of oats. Here the average of oats per acre is twenty-nine bushels; in Germany it is over fifty; in France, 31.6. In barley we make a better comparison, altho some countries are ahead of us. The American yield is 25.8 bushels, the German 35.3, and that of Great Britain 35. Of potatoes we have the smallest yield reported from any country. Some of our irrigation States report averages of 119 bushels of potatoes to the acre, but the general average is only 84. If the high average in the irrigation States were to prevail throughout the country, we should still fall behind Germany, which has a yield of 200, Austria one of 151, France one of 133, Great Britain and Ireland, 193. Even Russia has an average of 100.

President Brown, of the New York Central, has long been prominent as an advocate of more intensive cultivation. Soil is here in abundance, but it is not cultivated. Soil which can be had here on small terms can be made to yield harvests "unprecedented," provided farmers learn how to handle it. Great areas of American land east of the Mississippi, and much of it east of the Alleghanies, have suffered from wholesale neglect, when it was available for high cultivation in raising various crops and cattle and sheep. An official statement from Washington recently sent out shows that there are some farm lands in New York State which now yield in money larger sums than do many fertile regions of the West. Not, however, in wheat and corn, which must long continue to be raised in largest amounts elsewhere than in the East. There are unlimited opportunities in the Atlantic States and on the Gulf for raising many crops with profit. "Holland" in his daily *Wall Street Journal* letter, commenting on Mr. Brown's activities, presents the following interesting items:

"What can be done in the South almost staggers the imagination. One schoolboy is understood to have raised 237 bushels of corn on one acre of land, and the presumption is that this is not a mere lucky experiment. The State of Alabama possesses lands which can easily produce food products in amount sufficient to pay the cost of land in a single year. And these lands can be bought for from ten to twenty dollars an acre. Splendid lands can be bought in New York State for from one hundred to three hundred dollars an acre.

"It was recently reported from Washington that there were nearly five millions of acres in the Southern States which border the Atlantic and the Gulf capable of the very highest development of truck farming. Yet not one-tenth of 1 per cent. is utilized for truck, and, in fact, about 75 per cent. is not utilized at all. These lands are very cheap, and the time will surely come when they will be occupied by American farmers and profitably cultivated. There is magnificent trucking land in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia.

"President Brown once said that the soil is here, the climate is here, the area is here—all the conditions are at hand for maintaining and increasing American food products, including beef, if only the American citizen is willing to take advantage of these opportunities."

AFTER NINETEEN YEARS

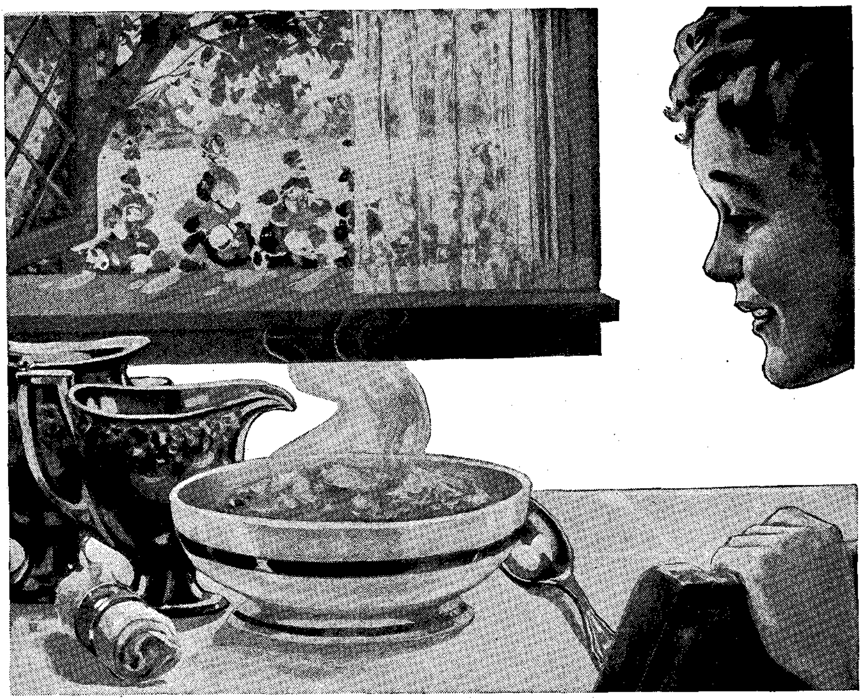
"Times are now so utterly different from those of 1894," that *The Wall Street Journal* is moved to indicate, by means of figures, the commercial character of a contrast which is so striking as to be "almost unbelievable." It points out that October 4, 1913, and August 27, 1894, "will be distinguished in history as the only two dates within nearly three-quarters of a century when low tariff measures went into effect in the United States." Within that period the standard of living, of production, and of prosperity in general was so greatly extended as to produce a degree of well-being on the part of the people at large which in 1894 would have seemed magnificent. Because of these conditions the results of the new tariff must inevitably differ from those which followed the old. Just how they will differ no man can yet tell.

In order to make clear the contrast in conditions during the two periods, some statistics of leading industries are given by the writer on a per capita basis. These show, for example, that the poor crops which now bring forth laments that they represent only $61.38 per capita present a striking contrast with those for 1894, when the per capita amount was only $49.26. Following is a table of statistics prepared by this writer:

	Statistics of 1913		Statistics of 1894	
	Amount	per Capita	Amount	per Capita
Misc. imports...	$1,812,978,234	$18.57	$654,994,622	$9.32
Manfd. exports..	1,187,000,460	12.16	202,804,463	3.00
Prod. of mfrs....	10,500,000,000	107.60	4,937,000,000	73.00
Gr. R.R earn....	3,057,163,762	31.32	1,073,361,797	15.87
Comm'l failures.	261,100,000	2.67	172,992,856	2.56
Pig-iron output, tons.........	32,181,274	0.329	6,657,380	0.098
Steel output, tns.	30,000,000	0.307	4,412,032	0.005
Coal output, tns.	525,000,000	5.38	152,447,791	2.25
Farm outpt, qty.	5,992,000,000	61.38	3,331,500,000	49.26
Security issues..	1,740,000,000	18.32	375,000,000	5.54
Money in circul.	3,365,855,775	34.48	1,661,307,165	24.56
Bank deposits...	16,995,000,000	174.10	4,651,115,300	68.77

NOTES—Failures and pig-iron production are estimated on the basis of eight months. Railroad earnings this year are for the year ended June 30 and include only roads whose yearly operating income exceeds $1,000,000. Money in circulation is as of September 6. Most of the 1913 figures are partly estimated. Manufactured output means only the value added by manufacture. Farm production is total value of all crops, figured in both years at average prices of same twenty years.

It is indeed striking to read that our



Temptation

You mothers wish to make oats tempting. And this is how to do it.

Get Quaker Oats, for this consists of just the rich, plump, luscious grains. All the puny grains are discarded, all the poorly-flavored. We find only ten pounds of Quaker Oats in a bushel.

These are the cream of the oats. And each mammoth flake is so processed by heat that its flavor is kept intact.

Common oatmeal may have equal food value. But what matters that if it lacks the flavor which makes children love this dish?

Quaker Oats has that flavor.

Quaker Oats

The Luscious, Big-Flaked Oatmeal

The evidence is that nowhere in the world are there other oats like Quaker. A hundred nations now send here to get this Quaker Oats. Some send ten thousand miles.

Even the British Isles, the home of Scotch oats, consume more packages of Quaker than all other brands together.

The peoples of the earth now consume each year a thousand million dishes of Quaker. All because of the wondrous flavor.

Yet many a mother buys lesser oats where every store sells Quaker. They pay the same price per package, the same cost per dish.

They go without this matchless flavor, which other people send over seas and continents to get.

This is why it matters:

Oats are our premier food. Nothing else grown supplies so much of what growing children need.

Nothing else compares with oats as vim-producing food.

Every modern mother wants her children to love oats. That is why it's vital to get the oats they love.

Regular Size package, 10c

Family Size package, for smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

Except in Far West and South.

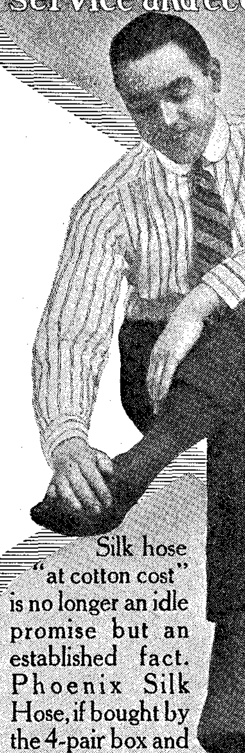
The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(470)

Look for the Quaker trade-mark on every package

PHOENIX SILK HOSE
IN 4-PAIR BOXES
is a marvel of good service and economy



Silk hose "at cotton cost" is no longer an idle promise but an established fact. Phoenix Silk Hose, if bought by the 4-pair box and worn alternately, gives such exceptional service, that its daily use is a practical economy.

In distinctive 4-pair boxes
All colors and weights

Made of the very finest pure-dye thread silk procurable, Phoenix Silk Hose possesses the exquisite lustre and soft, clinging texture that is so much desired.

Men's, 50c, 75c, $1.00 Pair
Women's, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 Pair
AT ALL GOOD DEALERS

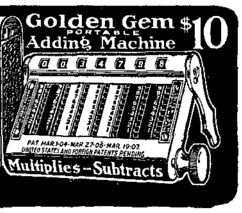
Ask your dealer to show you Women's No. 404 Phoenix Silk Hose—the very best $1 Silk Hose of its kind that has yet been produced.

Phoenix Double-Knit Silk Hose for Men and Women, an exclusive Phoenix idea for cold weather—pure silk with a lisle lining for warmth.

"Made in America" by
PHOENIX KNITTING WORKS
244 Broadway, Milwaukee

Over 80,000 in Use
Mostly sold by recommendation. **For Personal Desk or General Office.** It checks mental calculations. Handsome Morocco case free.
Buy Thru Your Stationer.
Write for 10 day trial offer.
G. Gancher, A. A. M. Co.,
119 W. Br'dw'y, N. Y. City.
Agents Wanted

Golden Gem PORTABLE Adding Machine $10



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Multiplies—Subtracts

Foot Comfort For You

Are you one of the many suffering from **Corns, Bunions, Callouses or Burning Feet?** If so The Improved **Family SHOE STRETCHER For Men and Women** will immediately remove this condition. Stretches the shoe where it pinches **Cures,** because it removes shoe pressure, which is the cause of all foot trouble. **Makes** your shoes fit perfectly without distorting them. Lasts a lifetime. Endorsed by doctors and chiropodists. Place **knob** where corn rubs. **No more corn.** Write today for **Free** booklet giving full particuars with **list of everything for foot comfort.**

THE PEDICURE CO., Dept. 16 BUFFALO, N. Y.

exports of manufactured products in 1894 amounted to only $3 per capita, whereas for the year ending on June 30 last they were $12.16 per capita. Again, it is disclosed that, during the current calendar year our manufacturing industries will add to the value of the raw material they use a sum equal to $107.60 per capita as against $73 so added in 1894. The growth of our transportation industry is shown in the fact that railroads this year report having received $31.32 per capita, whereas in 1894 they received only $15.87. So again, we now consume 5.38 tons of coal per capita, and then consumed only 2.25 tons. Of steel we now produce 634 pounds per capita; we then produced 130 pounds. Our stock of gold has increased from $500,000,000 to $1,900,000,000. In 1894 the money raised by means of securities for the benefit of industries amounted to $5.54 per capita; this year it amounts to nearly $19.

LARGER BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the entire country increased in September over August 8.4 per cent., the total being $13,287,617,511. August was the lowest level touched in about three years. The total for September, however, indicated a gain of 26 per cent. over September of last year. Indeed, the returns for September of this year, in *Bradstreet's* words, presents "an exceptionally favorable contrast to every September, save one, of which there is record," the exception noted being September, 1909, when there was no complaint as to trade or speculation. *Bradstreet's* says further:

"Bank clearings at the metropolis for the month of September aggregated $7,455,917,151; which represents an increase of 10.2 per cent. over August and of three-tenths of 1 per cent. over September, 1912. Withal, the total is, with the exception of that reported for August, the smallest returned since September last year; but it exceeds by 3.7 per cent. the total for the like month in 1911; it runs 19.8 per cent. above the exhibit for September, 1910, tho it falls 12 per cent. below the same month in 1909, and while it considerably exceeds the sums registered in September of 1908 and 1907, it shows a recession of 10.3 per cent. from the same month in 1906.

"It is pertinent to observe that while transactions in stocks on the country's leading exchange exceeded those of August by 26 per cent., they fell 23 per cent. under those of September last year, and barring the dealings for the corresponding month in 1910, total transactions last month were the lightest reported for any September since 1900. In 1909 and 1906 the turnover aggregated 20,054,496 and 26,121,583 shares, respectively, whereas for September of this year dealings amounted to only 7,683,000 shares.

"Outside of New York the total for September aggregated $5,831,700,360, a rise of 6 per cent. over August and of 5.7 per cent. over September, 1912. While the sum stated exceeds those reported in February, June, and August of this year, it is, with those exceptions, the lightest returned since September of last year.

"Every group but one—the New England—shows an increase over September, 1912. The New England division, owing principally to a loss of approximately 10 per cent. at Boston, displays a drop of 7.4 per cent. On the other hand, relatively large gains are reported by the Northwestern and Southern groups, viz., 9.9 per cent. and 9.5 per cent. The Western group indicates a rise of 8.3 per cent., and the Southwestern, despite drought and loss to the corn crop, returns an advance of 6.4 per cent. The far-Western group reports an increment of 4 per cent. and the middle division exhibits an increase of 1 per cent. It is significant that ninety-seven of the individual cities furnish gains over September of last year, while only twenty-one suffered losses.

"Despite some complaints of poor trade, tight money, paucity in speculation, and difficult collections, payments throughout the country for the first nine months of the calendar year fell only six-tenths of 1 per cent. below the best on record, those of the first three quarters of last year, when the total aggregated $124,990,945,160, as against $124,153,920,594 for the none months of this year. Most of the gain was furnished by the first quarter of the year. The total for the period just passed outstrips that of 1911 by 7 per cent.; it goes over 1910 to the extent of 2 per cent., clearings in January of that year having reached the unprecedented total of $16,998,000,000, and it reflects a rise of 5 per cent. over 1909 and of 11 per cent. over 1906.

"New York City's total for the nine months of this year—$70,353,963,234—represents a drop of 3.5 per cent. from the like time in 1912, but it shows a gain of 2.4 per cent. over 1911. At the same time, the total discloses a loss of 4.3 per cent. from 1910, of 5.6 per cent. from 1909 and of 9 per cent. from 1906, but increases over 1908 and 1907 rule."

IMPRESSIVE RAILWAY STATISTICS

An advance summary by the Interstate Commerce Commission of statistics pertaining to American railways for the fiscal years 1911-1912 having reached a writer for the London *Times*, that paper concludes, after a study of it, that it presents "a wonderfully impressive proof of the immensity of the American systems." The aggregate mileage, in this country, not counting a few very small roads, on June 30, 1912, was 360,714—an increase of 8,925 miles over 1911. On this mileage 61,260 locomotives were employed and 2,308,658 cars of all classes. The number of engineers employed was 63,555, of firemen 66,408, of conductors 49,051, of other trainmen 135,958, and of switch tenders, etc., 39,538.

Statistics of the capital employed include the following: Par value of the outstanding capital, $19,533,750,802, of which there was $6,882,813,008 of common stock, $1,586,747,679 of preferred, and $11,064,190,115 of funded debt—that is, mortgage bonds, collateral trust bonds, debentures, notes, etc. Of the total stock, preferred and common, the same being $8,469,560,687, a little more than 34 per cent. paid no dividends. Dividends paid during the year amounted to $400,432,753, which was a little more than an average of 7 per cent. on the dividend-paying stocks. The average on all stocks outstanding, those that paid as well as those that did not, was 4.73 per cent.

As to the service rendered in the year, following are interesting statistics: The number of passengers carried was 994,158,591, an increase over corresponding returns for 1911 of 6,447,594; passenger mileage, or number of passengers carried one mile, 33,034,995,806, the corresponding return for 1911 being 73,465,336 more; number of passengers carried one mile per mile of road,

(*Continued on page* 714)

Hupmobile

TWO or three weeks ago Hupmobile dealers from all parts of America, and Europe as well, came together in convention at the factory to see this new car.

And one man swept the convention by saying what everyone else had thought but had not said.

For ten minutes he had been telling of the hold of the Hupmobile on his big Western territory; and the crowd went wild when he suddenly drawled, by way of climax:—

"Boys— when yuh talk to me about competition— I— don't— know— what— yuh— mean. I never met up with it!"

And do you know, my dear sir— you who are thinking of buying a car— that this dealer merely expressed a condition that exists everywhere?

Stop and think— have you ever heard any but kind words of the Hupmobile?

Isn't it always spoken of separately— by itself?

Isn't it always singled out, and not grouped, as other cars are grouped together in a low priced class?

And do you know why?

Why shouldn't they whirl off to school in a Hupmobile on wet and stormy days, instead of being drenched or chilled by exposure to dangerous and inclement conditions?

Why This 1914 Car is Unique and Alone

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has a sturdy pressed steel frame.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has a pressed steel Pullman body.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it is the biggest user of aluminum of any moderate priced car.

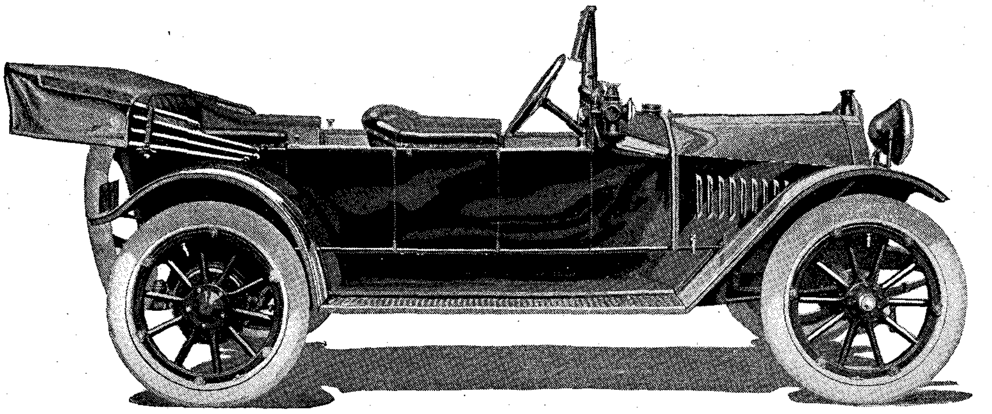
The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it is the biggest user of high priced steel of any moderate priced car.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has a powerful long-stroke motor, 3¼ in. x 5½ in.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself because it has an individual, distinctive design.

The Hupmobile is in a class by itself, in other words, because by its careful and exhaustive attention to the most intimate details of construction—and by its use throughout of the finest materials obtainable, no matter what the cost, it has justified our belief that it is the best car of its class in the world.

Hupp Motor Car Company, 1243 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit



"32" Touring Car or Roadster— $1050 f. o. b. Detroit

In Canada $1230 f. o. b. Windsor

SPECIFICATIONS

Four-cylinder long-stroke motor, 3¼ x 5½ inches; unit power plant. Selective type transmission, sliding gears. Center control. Full floating rear axle. 106 inch wheel base. Tires, 32 x 3½ Q. D. Rear shock absorber. Magneto cover.

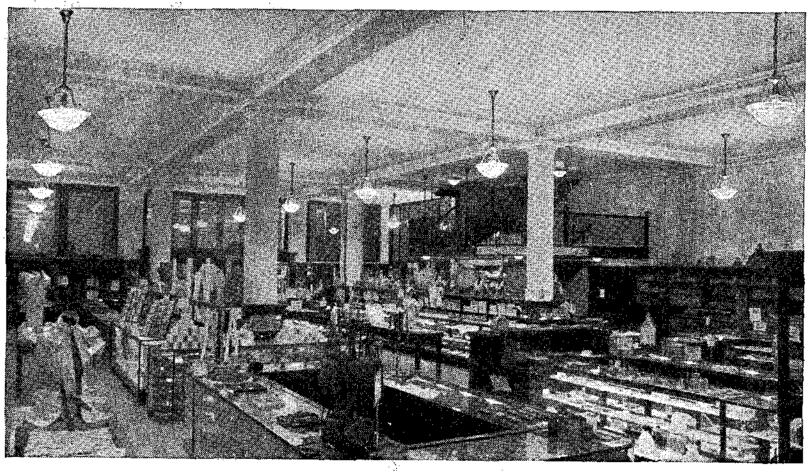
EQUIPMENT

Electric horn; rain vision ventilating windshield; mohair top with envelope; Hupmobile Jiffy curtains; speedometer; cocoa mat in tonneau; Prest-O-Lite; oil lamps; tools. Trimmings, black and nickel.

"32" Touring Car or Two-passenger Roadster with Westinghouse two-unit electric generator and starter; electric lights; oversize tires, 33 x 4; demountable rims, extra rim and tire carrier at rear—$1200 f. o. b. Detroit.

In Canada $1380 f. o. b. Windsor

The car of The American Family



H. Leh & Company's store, Allentown, Pa.—Alba-lighted throughout

You can increase your sales

by using better light. Alba Shades make light better—softer, better diffused, more of it from the same lamps.

They will make your store more attractive, show goods better, and reduce errors of employees.

Alba Shades and Globes

Buy an Alba Shade, test it on any lamp, see the difference—then you will realize what Alba can do for you.

Illuminating Help Free. Send floor plans of your rooms, stating height of ceiling, position of window. We will plan your lighting without charge.

Business Lighting, Catalogue No. 47-O. Home Lighting, Catalogue No. 42-O.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company Pittsburgh

Also New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St Louis, Cincinnati, Boston and Toronto

This Alba lighted window of H. Leh & Co., Allentown, Pa., does excellent saleswork by night

Pyrene
TRADE MARK
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
PYRENE
TO OPERATE
TURN HANDLE TO LEFT
WORK LIKE A PUMP

Write for Booklet

MAY Providence protect you and your wife and your children from the necessity of using it. But when you do need it, may the same kind Providence have forearmed you to throttle the fire fiend before he can rob you of your household treasures or the lives of those whom the hearthstone cannot spare. Pyrene plants confidence in your bosom when you are going away—an assurance that you will not return to charred ruins, death, or a frightful disfigurement.

Price, $7, f. o. b. nearest shipping point.

Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are the only one-quart fire extinguishers included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 1358 Broadway, New York City

Atlanta Baltimore Boston Buffalo Chicago
Dayton Denver Louisville Memphis Norfolk
Oklahoma City Pittsburgh St. Louis San Antonio York, Neb.

Pacific Coast Distributors: Gorham Engineering Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 712)

139,356, as against 142,859 for the preceding year; number of tons of freight carried, 1,818,232,193, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1,753,189,939, the increase, 65,042,254; ton mileage, or number of tons carried one mile, 262,955,605,123, the corresponding ton mileage reported for the preceding year being 253,456,389,237; number of tons carried one mile per one mile of road, 1,108,578, as against 1,088,314 for the preceding year; average number of tons of freight per train-mile, 409.29, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being 386.17; average receipts per passenger per mile, 1.985 cent; average receipts per ton per mile, 0.743 cent; passenger service train revenue per train-mile, $1.30.404; freight revenue per train-mile, $3.04.015; average operating revenues per train-mile, $2.30.201; average operating expenses per train-mile, $1.59.544; ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues, 69.30 per cent.

The total operating revenues of the roads for the year were $2,826,917,967; in 1911 they were $2,772,773,828. Operating expenses for the year were $1,985,963,430, and for the previous year $1,901,399,475.

THE COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND

The assertion has commonly been made that the cost of living in England and elsewhere in Europe has advanced at a pace similar to that now so familiar in America. No doubt these statements are well borne out when they refer to the higher kinds of living, especially in homes and hotels of the best classes. But an inquiry, just completed by the London Board of Trade, indicates that, for the working classes of the United Kingdom, the cost of living has not risen at anything like the same rate as in this country. The inquiry, of which details are now published, pertains to the year 1912, the results being compared with those for the year 1905, when an inquiry, similar in scope and character, was undertaken by the Board of Trade. Rents, the cost of food, and fuel prices were considered. In general, the conclusions contained in the report are as follows:

"The cost of living, as represented by rents (including rates) and the retail prices of the selected articles of food and coal, was between 11 and 12 per cent. higher in London than in the other 87 towns investigated, taken as a whole. London is followed in this respect by the Scottish towns, and at the other end of the scale are the towns in the Midlands in which both rents and prices were at a low average. Croydon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Plymouth and Devonport, Sheerness and Swansea are the towns in England and Wales for which the combined figures most nearly approach those for London, while the towns in which the cost of living was lowest are Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Macclesfield. London being taken as 100, the extreme range of index numbers for rents and prices combined in other towns was from 81 to 97.

"Over the periods since 1905 rents show little increase except in a few towns, notably Coventry and Macclesfield. In London rents have fallen by about 4 per cent., altho they still remain much higher for the same accommodation than in any other town in this country. Thus, while the mean of the predominant range of

(*Continued on page* 716)

Willys Utility Truck

¾ ton **$1250** ¾ ton

(Chassis only—body as shown $150 extra)

The most popular trade developer you can get

THE Willys-Utility Truck is intended for those who want *more business, bigger business* and *better business.*

You can get along without a Willys truck if you are content with a limited radius of trade, which means a limited amount of business. But unless you *increase* your business area you cannot *increase your profits.*

Look around you. Practically every live merchant in this city is using trucks. It will pay *you* to investigate our proposition. We have *more* to offer for *less* than any other manufacturer in the industry.

The Willys-Utility Truck is the lowest priced truck of its size and capacity built. It costs 30% less than any other similar truck in the world. *Get that—30% less than any other truck of equal power and ability.*

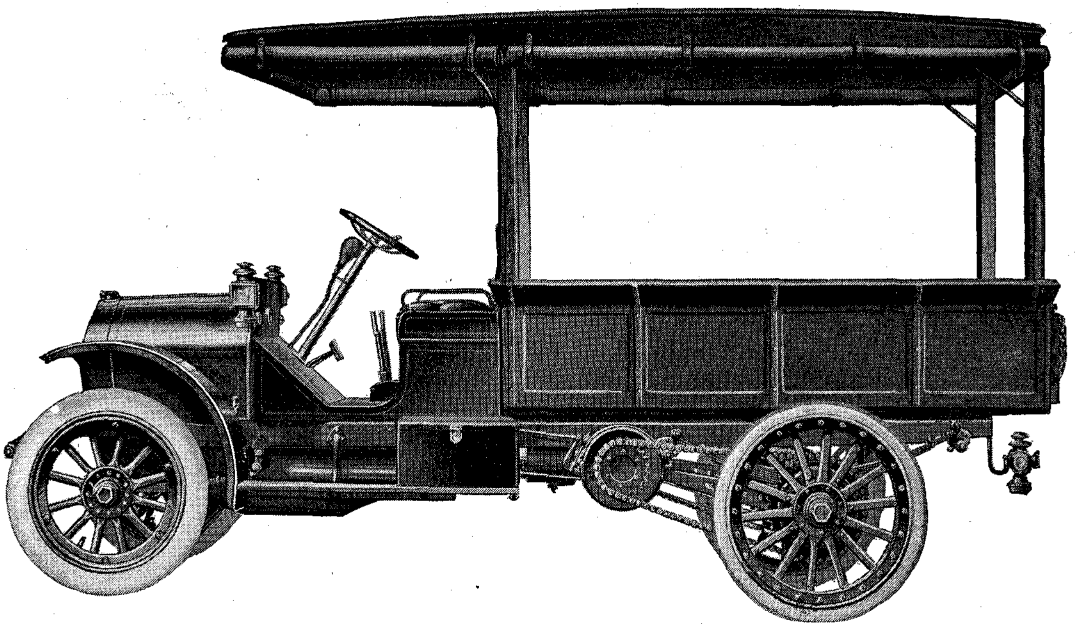
With the cost less and the utility 200% to 300% greater it seems like good business judgment to, *at least,* investigate.

This truck has a powerful thirty-five horsepower motor, which is controlled by our patented governor. It is impossible for the truck to be driven over eighteen miles an hour. It has a heavy reinforced pressed steel frame; both the front and rear axles are unusually rugged; it has a selective transmission—three forward and one reverse; it has 34 x 4½ pneumatic tires on the front, and 36 x 3½ solid tires on the rear. The distribution of weight is correctly solved.

If you haul things you can use one or more of these Willys-Utility Trucks to advantage.

Please address Dept. 150

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



When you buy your new shoes ask for

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

No holes to track mud and dirt.

The Foster Friction Plug keeps your footsteps from sounding like a "gum-shoe" artist, and makes the heels wear longer.

The extra quality rubber gives greater resiliency and longer wear.

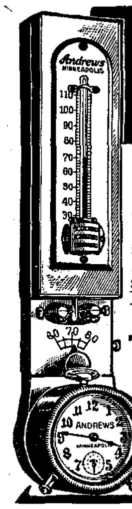
Ask your shoeman for Cat's Paw Rubber Heels. ***The name is easy to remember***—they cost no more than the ordinary kinds. 50c. attached—all dealers.

That Foster Plug Prevents Slipping

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
CAT'S PAW CUSHION HEEL
FOSTER PATENT
The Heel With Nine Lives

FOSTER RUBBER CO.,
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.

Standard Dictionary superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.



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I AM an expert at regulating dampers on all styles of heating plants. By working night and day I save you work and worry and bring you comfort. The fuel I save soon pays my small cost and forever after I work free.

Andrews Hired Man THERMOSTAT
Guaranteed for Life
$20 Clock $5 Extra
Agents and dealers find me a great money maker. Everybody, write today for my story.
ANDREWS HEATING CO.
1367 Heating Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Play Billiards at Home

$1.00 DOWN
Prices $15 Up
No special room needed. For $1 or more down (depending on size and style), and a small amount monthly, you can have your own Table. Balls, cues, etc., free. Sizes range up to 4½ x 9 ft. (standard).

BURROWES Billiard and Pool Table

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE. On receipt of first installment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This insures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog giving prices, terms, etc.

E. T. BURROWES CO., 701 Center St., Portland, Me.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page* 714)

weekly rents for two rooms in all the provincial towns investigated was found to be 3s. 1½d., the corresponding rent in the middle zone of London was 5s. 6d., an excess of 2s. 4½d., or 76 per cent.

The prices for food and fuel are then contrasted in the report with rents. In their general level in the different towns rents are shown to have maintained a greater degree of uniformity. In 88 towns the percentage of increase in rents was only 1.8; in the cost of food and fuel it was 13.7 per cent. The two classes yield a combined percentage of increase of 11.3 per cent.

An attempt was then made to make the inquiry more complete by ascertaining the course of prices for clothing during the same period. While this part of the investigation "was beset with special difficulties," a conclusion was arrived at from such data as were available, this conclusion being that an appreciable rise in the cost of clothing had occurred. It probably is not much less in proportion than that in food, coal, and rent. It took place either as an increased price for the same article, or as a lower quality of goods and workmanship for the same price.

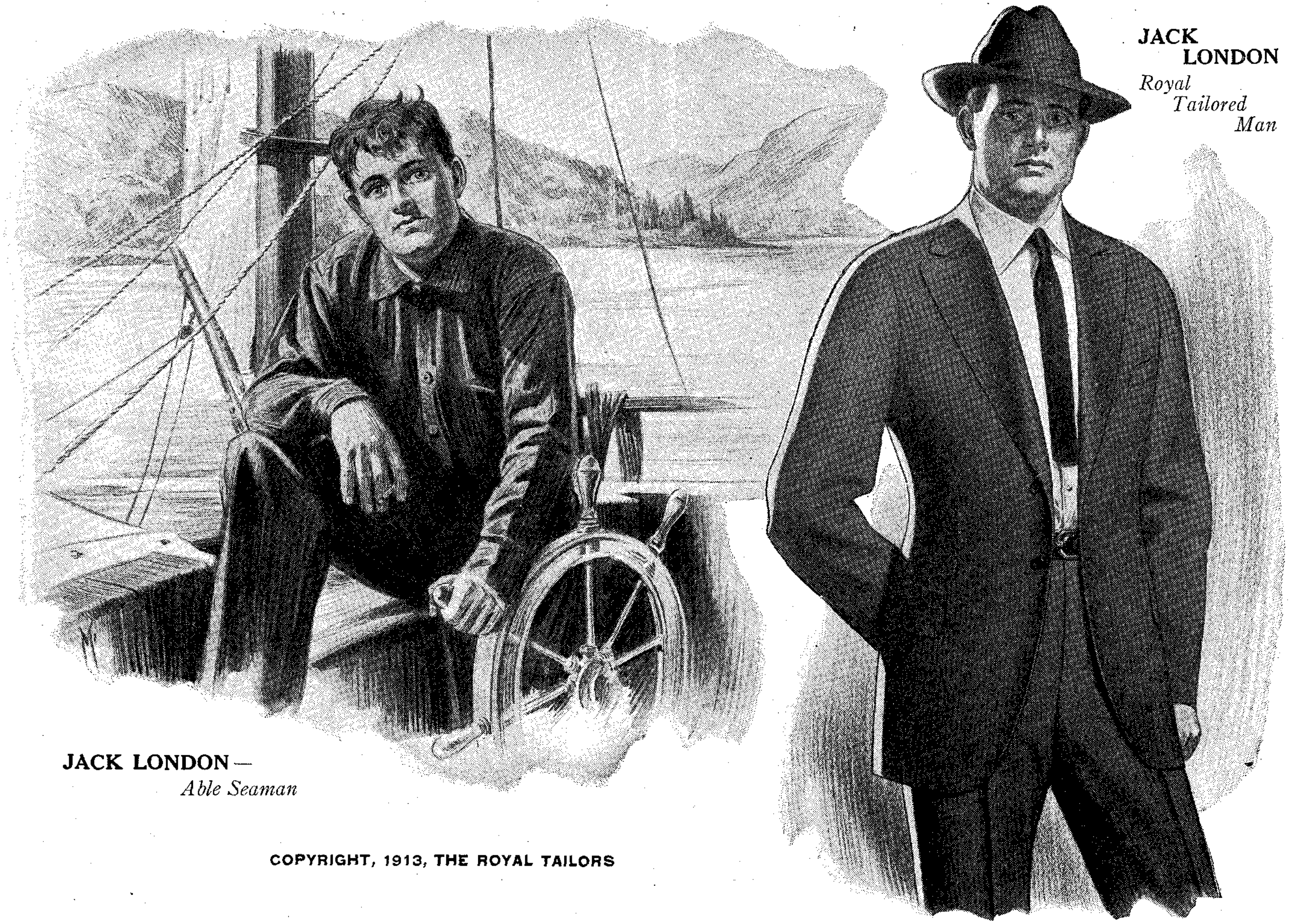
In the final conclusion is a statement which would perhaps be found measurably true in this country, if any investigator were to take it up for careful study. This is that, while rent, food, fuel, and clothing, taken together, have increased in cost during the last seven years—the increase in England being about 10 per cent.—"prices are, however, still at a lower level than a generation ago." In these columns a few weeks ago were printed prices for a few articles of universal consumption, taken from a personal account-book kept in 1883, which fully bear out this English statement as to prices being at least not higher now than they were a generation ago.

STOCKHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

Somewhat more than two years ago an interesting compilation was made by *The Wall Street Journal* of stockholders in corporations, figures for the same having been derived from the corporations themselves. Comparisons were made with conditions of several years earlier and marked increases were indicated, some of them being extremely impressive as to tendencies in investments. Another compilation, similar in purpose and based on statistics similarly obtained, is now under way. The first instalment of the reports was recently printed. Figures are given for six companies: American Sugar, Standard Oil, Pennsylvania, Reading, Telegraph and Telephone, and Rubber.

Within twelve years the capitalization of these companies has increased 81 per cent., but the number of stockholders has increased 204.7 per cent. In this period the number of shares in the average holding declined 40 per cent.—that is, the stock, being more widely distributed, is now held in smaller numbers of shares; there are now three stockholders where there was only one in 1901. In five large companies women now hold about 50 per cent. of the stock. Following is a table showing the number of stockholders in these six com-

(*Continued on page* 718)



JACK LONDON
Royal Tailored Man

JACK LONDON—
Able Seaman

COPYRIGHT, 1913, THE ROYAL TAILORS

"It's funny what a difference a few Clothes Make!"

When Jack London picked out a Royal Fabric for a 2 piece Fall suit a few weeks ago, the fancy took him that he wanted a hat made of the same material. "Nothing easier!" said the local Royal dealer. And straightway he measured the London head and the London crown—sending those measurements to us along with the London body dimensions.

We cut and tailored the hat just as we did the suit, to exactly dovetail the specifications given us. Perhaps it may, or it may not be to your taste to wear a hat that matches your suit. But the point is: Royal Service gives you exactly what you want—exactly as you order it. There is no such thing as "partial satisfaction" in a Royal Tailor transaction. A Royal deal means *complete* satisfaction or no sale.

You select the fabric you want. You pick out the style and cut you want—and if any little individualities are wanted, not shown in the fashion plate you select, you dictate the desired changes to your local dealer—and we edit them into your suit! The Royal Tailored Man is the type of man who appreciates exact perfection—and gets it in his clothes.

SIX·BIG·FEATURES of ROYAL TAILOR CLOTHES
1·Made To Your Measure
2— All Pure Wool
3·A Legal Guarantee With Each Garment
4·100% Process Shrunk
5·Cost No More Than Ready Mades
6·Six Day Schedule Deliveries

We pay $1 A Day For every Day of Delay When A Royal Garment isnt Finished on time.

This Guarantee comes buttoned onto the Garment.

GUARANTY CARD
This Garment is Guaranteed to Fit, Satisfy and Please You in Every Respect or We Ask You not to Accept it—Not to Pay One Penny.
Royal Tailors

"Get that Royal Tailored Look"

PAY LESS AND DRESS BETTER

The Royal Tailors
Chicago New York
Joseph Nelson
President

"The Clothes That Real Men Wear

Royal Tailored-To-Your-Order Clothes

The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner

Do you know that the easiest way to clean *clean* is also the *cheapest* way? It is true.

One reason is because our way cuts the work in half. This is proved every day. And a searching trial will convince you, too, that it is *cheaper* to own a Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner than to go without one.

To the money saving in labor—and in floor coverings—and in draperies—you must add the saving in health; your old way let the finest and most dangerous dust escape you.

It's the Volume and Velocity of Rushing Air That Count

A month's trial costs you only a ridiculously small sum. We pay the freight. A short trial tells little. You use the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner for four weeks; learn to know it; decide leisurely after making every test. Then you can own it, if you wish, for

Only $1.75 Per Week

It sucks up the microscopic dust, lint, ravelings, big cuttings. And it is easier than a broom on your good floor coverings.

Weighs only 33 lbs. Any woman can carry it up and down stairs easily. Runs lightly on rubber-shod wheels, following the user without conscious effort. Reaches 40 ft. from any electric fixture. Cleans a whole floor without disconnecting.

The Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner is used in private homes, big and little apartments, office buildings, churches, hotels, theatres, restaurants, steamships; everywhere.

Appliances for sharpening knives and polishing silverware are furnished free. Equipment for running washing machines, meat choppers, bread mixers, costs only a little extra.

Isn't the servant question always with you? Here is its best solution. Try a Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner, for less than you now pay to do without it. The price is within the reach of any woman's allowance.

Ask About our Easy Payment Plan

THE BISSELL MOTOR CO., 224 Huron Street, Toledo, Ohio

Canadian Office, Sterling Bank Chambers, St. Catharines, Ontario

NOTE: Make no mistake. This is the Bissell Electric Suction Cleaner; not the Bissell Carpet Sweeper. It is made and guaranteed by The F. Bissell Co., of Toledo, Ohio. We have no connection whatever with the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Truth About Egypt By J. Alexander

"Contains much that should prove interesting to Americans, more particularly the résumé of the troubles pertaining to granting self-government to a dependency."
—Says the *N. Y. Times.*

"Invaluable to students of world politics."
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Illustrated. Cloth, $2.00 net; by mail, $2.10

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N.Y.

FARM MORTGAGES

netting six to seven per cent. constitute the very best investments. We offer First Mortgages on the best farms in the "Garden Spot Of The World." Georgia farms capable of producing three and more crops each year, and where grazing is good for ten months each year. The land is readily salable for more than three times the amount loaned. In twelve years we have never lost a cent of principal or interest to investors.

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Douglas Georgia

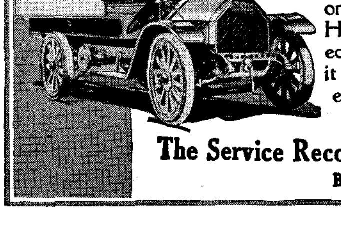
The Device That Makes The Profitable Motor Truck Possible

The real point in figuring the cost of Motor Truck Operation—and for that matter the cost of operating horse wagons—is WASTED TIME. Time lost on the road—time lost at loading and unloading stations—lost time which amounts to far more than the combined cost of tires, gas, oil, repairs and depreciation.

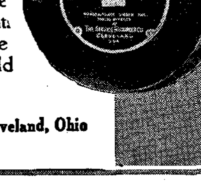
Checking sheets and cost-keeping systems may show some of the loss, but they miss that vital and expensive item "WASTED TIME."

THE SERVIS RECORDER deals only with time—It gives an accurate, tamper-proof record of every movement of the vehicle during every minute of the 24 hours—It gives mechanical supervision, accurate and impartial—It works equally well on motor trucks, horse-drawn wagons, or sleighs—It has no gears, shaft, or outside connections of any kind—It can be attached to any vehicle in ten minutes.

THE SERVIS RECORDER will demonstrate whether horse wagons or motor trucks are the most profitable, and show, if it is possible, how the same work can be performed with less equipment.



THE SERVIS RECORDER is in use by firms and individuals in more than 50 lines of business, in 43 cities, and by 56 railroads, for use on switching locomotives.



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The Service Recorder Co., 4010 E. 105th St., Cleveland, Ohio

BRANCHES IN TWENTY CITIES

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(*Continued from page 716*)

panies in the present year and in three previous years:

Company	Number of Shareholders 1913	1912	1906	1901
Am. Sug. Ref.	18,149	17,388	12,312	10,816
Standard Oil of N. J.	*6,201	*5,759	§4,000	3,832
Penna R. R.	84,244	74,002	40,153	27,540
Reading Co.	6,560	5,924	6,388	§6,300
Am. T. & T.	53,737	49,029	17,783	8,143
U. S. Rub.	†12,846	‡9,666	3,500	3,000
	181,737	161,768	84,136	59,631

*May 20. †July 15. ‡July 6. §Estimated.

In order more fully to understand this distribution in ownership, the following summary is presented by the writer:

Shares outstanding, 1913	12,600,055
Shares outstanding, 1901	6,941,433
Shares, increase	5,658,622
Shares, increase per cent	81.5
Number of shareholders, 1913	181,737
Number of shareholders, 1901	59,631
Increase	122,106
Increase per cent	204.7
Average per holder, 1913	69.3
Average per holder, 1901	116.4
Decrease, shares	47.1
Decrease per cent	40.4

Of these six companies, only American Sugar and Reading fail to show a change in capitalization between 1901 and 1913. Standard Oil made only a small increase, while the Pennsylvania and U. S. Rubber more than doubled their stock and American Telephone tripled its share capital.

Of the six companies referred to above, five report the number of their women stockholders for the present year and for last year. Following is a table in which these figures are shown, along with the total number of shareholders and the percentage of shares held by women:

Company	1913 Shareholders Total No.	Women	%	1912 Shareholders Total No.	Women	%
Am. S. R.	18,149	9,606	52.9	17,388	*9,349	53.7
St. O. N. J.	†6,201	‡2,434	39.4	†5,759	§2,599	45.1
Penn. R.R.	84,244	40,325	47.8	74,002	35,376	47.8
A. T. & T.	53,737	28,188	52.4	49,029	25,589	52.1
U. S. Rub.	‖12,846	‖5,780	44.9	**9,666	**4,350	45.0
	175,177	86,333	49.1	155,844	77,263	49.6

*January, 1913. †May 20. ‡Dec. 20, 1912. §Dec. 15, 1911. ‖July 15. **July 6.

These figures are presented as "highly interesting in the light of the lowest level of prices that was reached in 1913 as compared with any other year since 1909.

Since the above figures were given out figures for two other companies have come to hand. One set relate to the Baltimore & Ohio, in which the number of stockholders during the past year increased more than 20 per cent., the number in August of this year being 14,114. In August last year the number was 11,694. This addition of 2,420 stockholders to the company's list was secured without any increase in the number of shares outstanding. Moreover, in Germany are large holdings of B. & O. stock, one banking house representing more than 10,000 shareholders, and again it is to be borne in mind that the Union Pacific Railway has a large investment in this road. The German and Union Pacific holdings together amount to approximately 50 per cent. of the entire B. & O. capital stock. Hence the other half of the stock is distributed among 14,114 owners.

Statistics on this subject, affecting the New Haven system, are also to hand. So wide is the distribution of this stock that Howard Elliot, the new president, recently said the system was "in the hands of odd-lot stockholders."

CURRENT POETRY

NOT all were carried away by enthusiasm over Mr. John Masefield's "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street." These were compositions of undoubted power, containing many beautiful passages, but it was objected that they were not poetry. The emotionalism of "The Widow in the Bye Street" was declared thoroughly artificial, and "The Everlasting Mercy" was held to be convincing in only a few parts. There were signs, however, that these were the work of a poet of real talent, who, for the moment, had given up poetry in order to tell a sordid little story and moralize in the manner of his contemporaries. Now from the Macmillan Company comes a book of Mr. Masefield's earlier verse, his "Salt Water Ballads." These poems, he says, were written in his youth, and first published in book form nearly eleven years ago. It is well for Mr. Masefield's reputation that they have been republished; for many of them are real poetry, musical and spontaneous. There is humor in them, too, and a strong sympathetic realism. Kipling's influence is very evident, but this by no means constitutes a fault.

Here is a poem that has been widely quoted during the years that have passed since its first publication—perhaps it has appeared in these columns. But it can not be too often quoted, for it has the simplicity and vitality of enduring art.

Sea-Fever

By John Masefield

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a gray mist on the sea's face and a gray dawn breaking.

I must go down to the seas again, for the call of the running tide
Is a wild call and a clear call that may not be denied;
And all I ask is a windy day with the white clouds flying,
And the flung spray and the blown spume, and the sea-gulls crying.

I must go down to the seas again to the vagrant gipsy life,
To the gull's way and the whale's way where the wind's like a whetted knife;
And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow rover,
And a quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over.

Here is a quaint superstition of the sea put into the authentic idiom of seamen. Mr. Masefield traveled the world over as a sailor before the mast and he knows the men of whom he writes.

Sea-Change

By John Masefield

"Gonies an' gullies an' all o' the birds o' the sea,
They ain't no birds, not really," said Billy the Dane.
"Not mollies, nor gullies, nor gonies at all," said he,
"But simply the sperrits of mariners livin' again.

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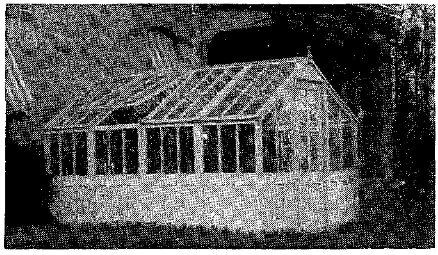

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"Them birds goin' fishin' is nothin' but souls o' the drowned,
Souls o' the drowned an' the kicked as are never no more;
An' that there haughty old albatross cruisin' around,
Belike he's Admiral Nelson or Admiral Noah.

"An' merry's the life they are living. They settle and dip,
They fishes, they never stands watches, they waggle their wings;
When a ship comes by, they fly to look at the ship
To see how the nowaday mariners manages things.

"When freezin' aloft in a snorter, I tell you I wish—
(Tho maybe it ain't like a Christian)—I wish I could be
A haughty old copper-bound albatross dipping for fish
And coming the proud over all o' the birds o' the sea."

Homesickness, theme of much fine poetry, brings from Mr. Masefield some of his best lines. The following poem seems Celtic in spirit and in expression—perhaps because the Celts who write verse usually are homesick.

The West Wind

By John Masefield

It's a warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries;
I never hear the west wind but tears are in my eyes.
For it comes from the west lands, the old brown hills,
And April's in the west wind, and daffodils.

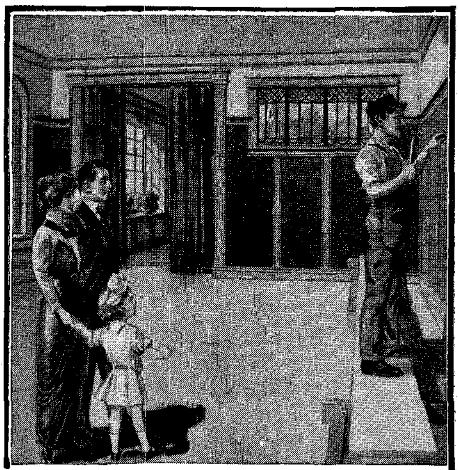
It's a fine land, the west land, for hearts as tired as mine,
Apple orchards blossom there, and the air's like wine.
There is cool green grass there, where men may lie at rest,
And the thrushes are in song there, fluting from the nest.

"Will ye not come home, brother? ye have been long away,
It's April, and blossom time, and white is the may;
And bright is the sun, brother, and warm is the rain—
Will ye not come home, brother, home to us again?

"The young corn is green, brother, where the rabbits run,
It's blue sky and white clouds, and warm rain and sun.
It's song to a man's soul, brother, fire to a man's brain,
To hear the wild bees and see the merry spring again.

"Larks are singing in the west, brother, above the green wheat,
So will ye not come home, brother, and rest your tired feet?
I've a balm for bruised hearts, brother, sleep for aching eyes,"
Says the warm wind, the west wind, full of birds' cries.

It's the white road westward is the road I must tread
To the green grass, the cool grass, and rest for heart and head,
To the violets and the warm hearts and the thrushes' song,
In the fine land, the west land, the land where I belong.



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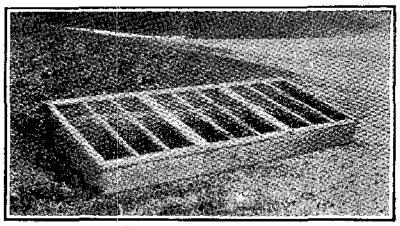

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John Drinkwater's poems are full of splendid optimism. Here is one of them—a gay song that Stevenson would have enjoyed. It appears in *The Spectator*.

Dominion

By John Drinkwater

I went beneath the sunny sky
  When all things bowed to June's desire—
The pansy with its stedfast eye,
  The blue shells on the lupin spire,

The swelling fruit along the boughs,
  The grass grown heady in the rain,
Dark roses fitted for the brows
  Of queens great kings have sung in vain;

My little cat with tiger bars,
  Bright claws all hidden in content;
Swift birds that flashed like darkling stars
  Across the cloudy continent;

The wiry-coated fellow curled
  Stump-tailed upon the sunny flags;
The bees that sacked a colored world
  Of treasure for their honey-bags.

And all these things seemed very glad,
  The sun, the flowers, the birds on wing,
The jolly beasts, the furry-clad
  Fat bees, the fruit, and everything.

But gladder than them all was I,
  Who, being man, might gather up
The joy of all beneath the sky,
  And add their treasure to my cup,

And travel every shining way,
  And laugh with God in God's delight,
Create a world for every day,
  And store a dream for every night.

A correspondent of the New York *Times Review of Books* gives high praise to Alanson Tucker Schumann's "The Rose and the Man," a book which was, he says, published in this country several years ago. We have never before heard of Mr. Schumann, but the excellence of the verse quoted in the letter makes us regret that the publisher's name is not given. Mr. Ranck says of the following sonnet: "Nothing finer has been done in this country." This is, of course, a wildly extravagant statement; it would not be difficult to find, in half an hour, a dozen better sonnets. But this does not alter the fact that "Guidance" is a splendid poem, admirable in craftsmanship and noble in thought.

Guidance

By Alanson Tucker Schumann

Upon the corner of a village street,
Close to the limits of my homestead lands,
An unpretentious upright firmly stands,
In workmanship plain, commonplace and neat:
To make its purpose clear, its form complete,
Below its top, like fingerless still hands,
A lettered board, transversely placed commands
To the right path the stranger's doubting feet.
And when the vision widens, and the stars
Majestically move across the night,
And God seems near in their eternal glow—
When no harsh voice the sacred silence mars,
I see, beyond the structure's slender height
The shadow of a cross upon the snow.

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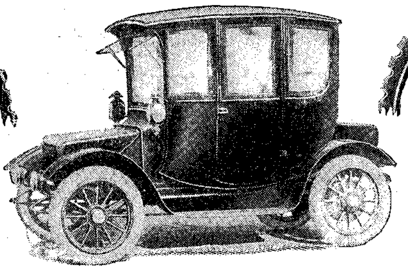

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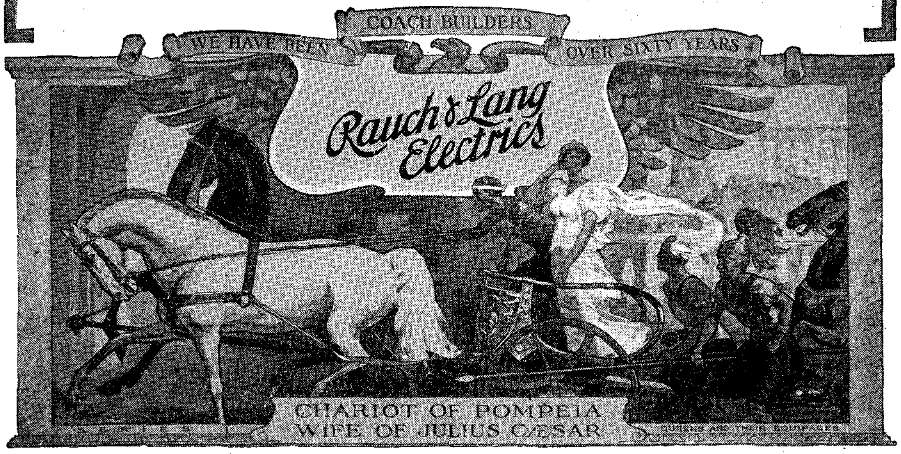

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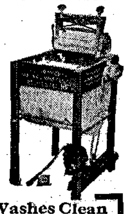

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TWO MONTHS A CAVEMAN

Henry D. Thoreau was pronounced crazy when he built himself a hut on the bank of Walden Pond, near Concord, Massachusetts, and settled down to lead a primitive life for a couple of years. That a man capable of earning enough in some business pursuit to enable him to enjoy all the ordinary comforts of life should grow his own cabbages, raise his own chickens, chop his own fuel, do his own cooking, and make his own bed, looked like sheer insanity to thousands of people. The great naturalist's attempt to go "back to nature" was a sensation in his day, but, compared with what Joseph Knowles, a Boston artist, did a short time ago, the stunt was tame indeed. As we have already noted in these columns, Mr. Knowles went into the forests of Maine, August 4, to live like a real caveman. He entered the woods without clothes or any of the devices of civilized man, and returned October 4, fully clad and in good health. Reporters met him on his way back to civilization, and he told of some of his most interesting experiences. Here is the story as told in a dispatch to the New York *World:*

Knowles's actual exit from the woods was made at a point fourteen miles south of Megantic, Que., on the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks.

Clad in rudely drest skins of black bear and deer, and carrying in a pack on his back a fire-machine and other tools he had fashioned to aid him in living in a primitive way, Knowles looked like a caveman. Thus ended a test of hardihood and endurance, of skill in conquering a hostile environment.

Knowles is in good physical condition, despite the fact that his final week in the forest entailed a test of endurance that was completely unforeseen and equally unnecessary. In his dread that the game wardens of Somerset County might seek him out in his forest lair and bring his struggles to naught by arresting him for a breach of the game-laws, he left his domain near Spencer Lake and struck out across the untracked wilderness, seventy miles, for the boundary mountains of Canada, overlooking Lake Megantic. He traversed seventy miles of the wildest and most inhospitable country.

He has lost thirty pounds of weight in the two months, dropping from 204 pounds to 174. His appearance clearly tells the tale of the hardships he has undergone. From head to heel, he is scratched and bruised by the briers and underbrush in which he has lived for sixty days. He is tanned almost black.

Over his neck and arms was a black bearskin, cleverly fastened with thongs of deerskin. His trousers were of deerskin, made Indian fashion, with the hair inside. His feet were encased in moccasins of buckskin, sewed with sinew. He wore no hat, no sleeves, no underwear.

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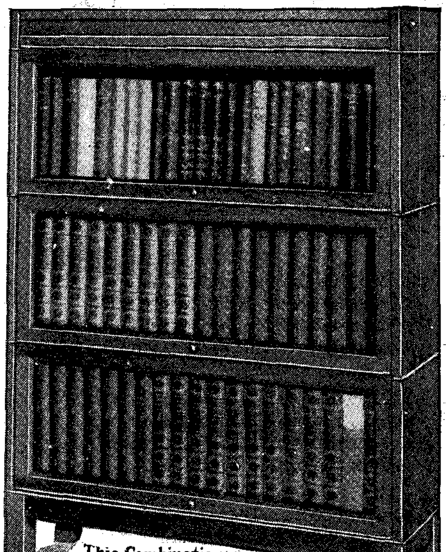

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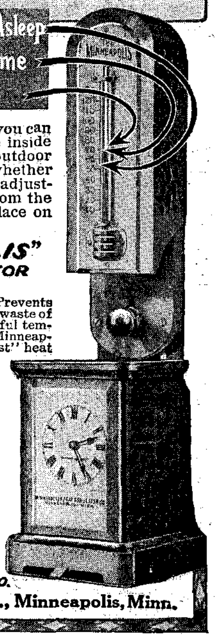

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MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR CO.
2754 Fourth Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

On his back was a knapsack of woven bark. It was filled with trophies from the forest. Slung over his arm were his bows and arrows. Sheathed in buckskin a crude knife of horn hung from his belt.

Little Miss Frienie Gerard, of Lake Megantic, a fourteen-year-old child of the woods, was the first person to greet him. She had wandered far out of the town, and then she stopt suddenly and gazed ahead. Walking toward her with long, swinging strides came a creature of fur, a different animal than she had ever seen before. She did not run, for somehow, she afterward explained, she thought it was a strange man, in spite of the fact that in the distance the figure appeared like a great bear.

When he reached Megantic, Knowles got a big reception. He went to a hotel. The first thing he did was to remove his bearskin covering. Then he saw the bed.

"A bed—a real bed! Let's see how it feels!" he said, and threw himself full length upon the mattress.

"How are you feeling?" asked a reporter.

"Never felt finer in my life. Say, is there a cigarette around here?" he said quickly, and in a moment Knowles, stretched out and comfortable, stript to the waist, was literally devouring his first smoke for many weeks.

"I ate a spruce partridge yesterday," he said; "nothing much since."

"Are you not hungry?"

"Not a bit." However, Dr. Gregory, who happened to come into the room a moment later with the Mayor and the Maine and Canadian game wardens, prescribed a glass of milk, which Knowles drank with great relish.

"My food largely consisted of fish, deer meat, bear meat, spruce partridges, and berries," said Knowles. "As late as last week I found blueberries in the burnt lands. I am feeling in fine condition. I do not believe every man can do what I have done, but I feel confident that a man with good health, a knowledge of the woods, and resourcefulness can accomplish the same thing. I believe any one of the game wardens could do it. I have satisfied a curiosity.

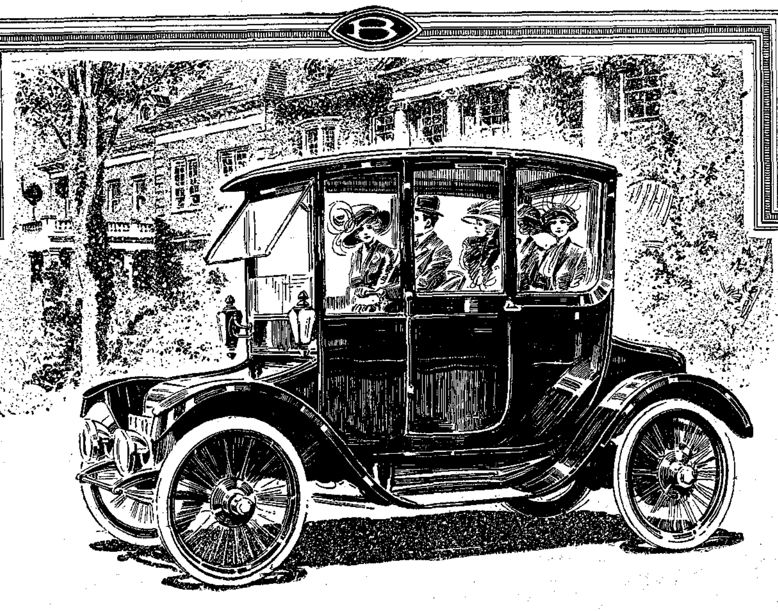
"The hardest thing of all was the awful lonesomeness, because of which I came near coming out twice. The isolation almost drove me crazy. Several times I have heard voices afar off, and that made it only the harder.

"The eating question is nothing, neither is the dress. I have not suffered any to speak of from the cold. It was that awful lonesomeness.

"For the last ten days I have done little. Up to that time I constantly aspired to accomplish something, but my ambition left me. During the last ten days I believe I have gained ten pounds because of this.

"On my trip up to Canada I simply used the moss on the north side of the trees to guide me. I started on this march to Canada the day after I waved the torch on the shore of King and Bartlett Lake. When I got out I was not sure whether it was Saturday or Sunday. It was a pretty rough country, but my trip to-day was largely downhill all the way.

"I came through the deepest forest, because I did not dare to strike the roads,



Now comes the season when Comfort depends on the car

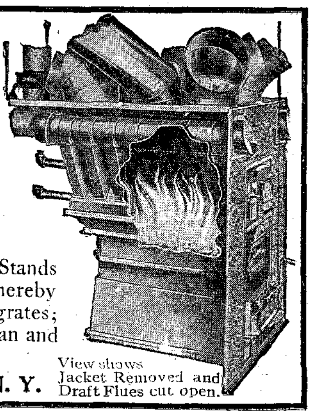
Five-Passenger Coupe, $2900 The Borland Electric *Either Front or Rear Seat Drive*

Here is the car that you will like—this car of delightful comfort; easy-riding and serviceability—this car of grace and sturdy build. Spacious; luxuriously appointed; accommodates five persons comfortably—*all* facing forward. Exclusive Borland arrangement of brake levers eliminates the opening in floor where cold draughts enter in most electrics. Neither wind or rain, snow or sleet can mar your enjoyment. The Borland Electric gives a superlative degree of comfort in all sorts of weather.

5 passenger coupe body; wheel base, 96 inches; left-side drive, with horizontal lever control from either front or rear seat. Six speeds forward and three reverse. Regular equipment includes "Exide" batteries; standard makes of cushion or special pneumatic electric tires. Price, equipped ready for service, $2900.

May we send you the handsome Borland Poster Book? Just write and say so.

The Borland Grannis Company
318 East Huron Street Chicago, Illinois
(13)



INTENSE Distributed Draft Warm Air FURNACE

Not warmed-over air but warm air that has moisture and oxygen

Real heating economy is realized when you heat your home most comfortably and healthfully **and save fuel.** The INTENSE Furnace is made on a new principle of distributing draft through two rows of flues directly above the fire which means quick heating and no waste of heat units. **A patented check draft permits absolute control of fire.** The INTENSE burns any fuel and gets the most heat out of it. Made of cast iron and is practically indestructible. Stands only 51 inches high, permitting it to be installed in low cellars, thereby insuring proper elevation of heating pipes. Has revolving duplex grates; self-cleaning flues; simple hot water attachment; portable ash pan and other features explained fully in *literature sent free on request.*

View shows Jacket Removed and Draft Flues cut open.

THE G. J. EMENY CO., 54 Hubbard Street, Fulton, N. Y.

HORN TRADE MARK NEW YORK

HORN Blanket Robes

Get into a Horn Blanket Robe tonight—enjoy real home comfort. They combine good taste and correct style with real quality—a combination that meets with little competition. *At your service at all good furnishing shops.* Priced from $3.00 to $20.00.

Look for the Horn Trademark.

W. O. HORN & BROTHER

Mfrs. of "Panama Repp" and other fancy neckwear—Combination Sets, Evening Dress Neckwear, etc.

846 Broadway New York

Cast Bronze Signs

Bronze Memorial Tablets

Designs, Estimates and Illustrated Books Free.
Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York

★ THE STEPHENSON TRADE MARK **UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER**

NO FREEZING. NO LITTER. NO ODORS.

Opens with the foot; closes itself. Clean and sanitary. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed. Circular free.

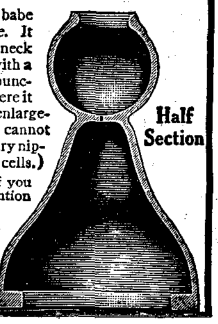
C. H. STEPHENSON, MFR., 52 FARRAR ST., LYNN, MASS.

Mothers! Try This New Nipple —One Mailed FREE

Every mother of a nursing babe *should try the Ball-Cup Nipple.* It is the only nipple for small-neck nursing bottles ever invented with a little cup at the end and the puncture away from the mouth, where it is protected absolutely against enlargement. Nipple feeds regularly, cannot collapse, outlasts several ordinary nipples. (Not made to fit Hygeia cells.)

One nipple sent free to try if you return this advertisement. Mention your druggist's name and **state your baby's age and quantity and kind of food at a feeding.**

Hygeia Nursing Bottle Co.
1355 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.



for fear of being seen before time. Then from up in the mountains I heard a wonderful thing. I heard the whistle of a train. I prest toward it and finally came on the railroad tracks. Some one told me later it was a little after four o'clock."

When questioned about salt, he said he missed it very much for the first few weeks, but after that he never thought about it. When asked what he would have to eat he ordered fried salt pork and potatoes.

THE LONG ARM OF PATRICK FORD

THO a citizen and resident of this country since early childhood, Patrick Ford, founder and for forty-three years editor of *The Irish World*, is said to have done more than any other man in the fight against "landlordism" in Ireland. The New York *World* says that "by agitation and organization in favor of Home Rule in Ireland this citizen of the United States exerted an influence upon the British Government second to that of no other man." Parliament certainly never had many foes who fought longer and more persistently. The mere mention of his name used to cause excitement in the House of Commons. Five years ago the House was thrown into an uproar when a member demanded to know whether Premier Asquith meant to allow him to return to Ireland. Ford died September 23 at his home in Brooklyn. The New York *Sun* sketches his career:

> In the United States he enacted no unimportant part in American politics. Under his leadership thousands of voters in 1884 broke away from the Democratic party and cast their ballots for Blaine, his personal friend. How Burchard's "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" saved the day for the Democratic party is a matter of history.
>
> His influence exerted through the medium of *The Irish World* continued to be felt in subsequent Presidential elections.
>
> While doing this work on this side of the Atlantic he was inspiring his countrymen in Ireland with his own irreconcilable hostility to Irish landlordism. Gladstone in a speech delivered in the House of Commons on April 18, 1882, declared, "But for the work *The Irish World* is doing with the money it is sending across the ocean there would be no agitation in Ireland."
>
> Equally emphatic was the testimony of famous Irish patriots.
>
> Born in Galway, Ireland, April 12, 1837, he immigrated to America with his parents in 1846. Boston was the field of his early activities. As a boy he obtained employment in the printing-office of William Lloyd Garrison, who at the time was editing and publishing *The Liberator*. In 1855 he began his journalistic career by writing for the Boston newspapers.
>
> In 1860 he was the editor and publisher of the Boston *Sunday Times*. When the war came Mr. Ford enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts. He took part in the desperate charge at Fredericksburg.
>
> After the Civil War he removed to Charleston, S. C., where he founded the Charleston *Gazette*. Four years later he issued in New York the first copy of *The*

The Easiest Way

The modern man doesn't soil his shirt bosom or lose time and temper over old-style shirt studs. He looks and *feels* his best with

LARTER SHIRT STUDS
& LARTER VEST BUTTONS

"Save Time and Worry for Men in a Hurry"

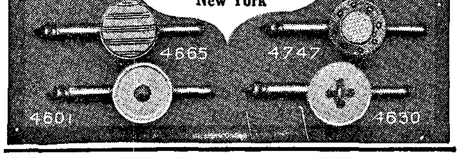
The famous Larter automatic backs enter eyelets and buttonholes instantly and lock themselves without pushing or pulling. Many styles—wide variety of prices.

This trade-mark on every Larter is your guarantee that if an accident happens to the back a new one will be given in exchange. If not at your jeweler's, write us.

Write for FREE Trial Model

made of inexpensive metal, just to show the convenience of Larter Shirt Studs and Vest Buttons, also handsome booklet illustrating Larter correct jewelry for men. Write now—you'll be glad you did.

LARTER & SONS
Manufacturing Jewelers
23 Maiden Lane
New York



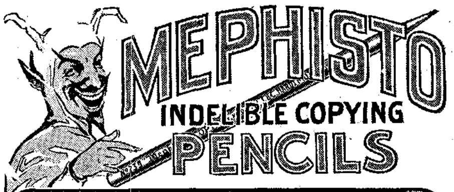
Free Trial for Xmas

The Gift that Charms

Moth Proof Red Cedar Chest *15 DAYS* **Free Trial**

A Piedmont Southern Red Cedar Chest makes most delightful Xmas, birthday or wedding gift. **Protects furs and woolens from moths, mice, dust and damp.** *Shipped from factory* **at low factory prices.** Freight prepaid. Write for **Book Free** catalog.

PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 387 Statesville, N.C.



As smooth-writing a pencil as you could wish, and longer wearing than you'd expect — outlasts three ordinary copying pencils.

At all stationers'. Two grades of lead—medium and hard—to suit individual requirements.

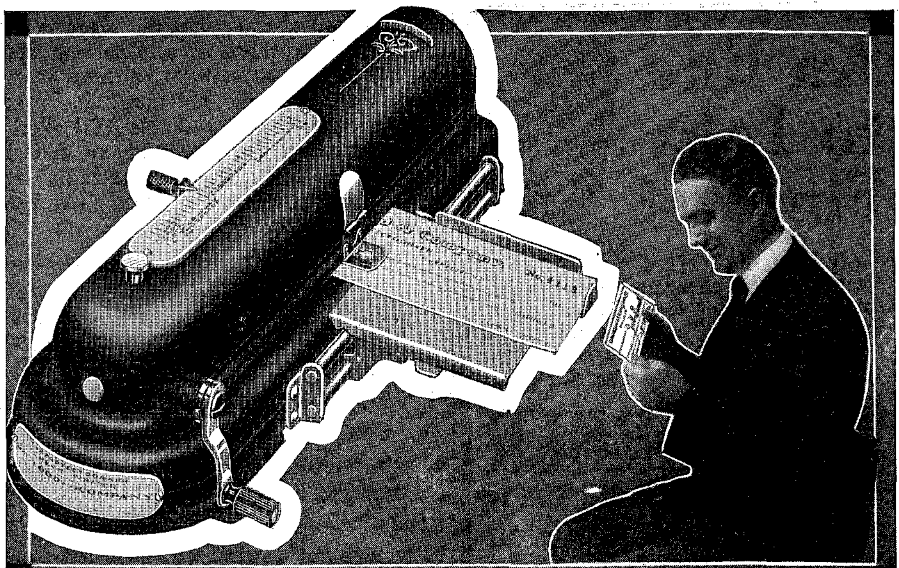
L. & C. HARDTMUTH
34 East 23rd Street New York City

Irish World, with which his name was to be identified for the next forty-three years.

When the Land League came into existence in 1879 he founded 2,500 branches of it in the United States. Through *The Irish World* he collected and forwarded to the treasurer of the Land League in Ireland almost half a million dollars.

Sir George Trevelyan once said he considered Ford "the greatest editor of all time." That was going pretty strong, even for an enthusiastic admirer, but *The Newspaper World* (London) says that, judging by results, the tribute was not so wide of the mark as it might seem. To quote this British estimate:

> No newspaper editor of any nationality before Mr. Ford's time (nor, perhaps, since) had ever by the intrinsical power of his pen compelled a hearing from an English party; no editor had ever, till his day, had an audience so far-flung throughout the world and at the same time so intimately united on the given principle; without Patrick Ford, Parnell would not have entered into history, nor the historic Third party of the later Victorian age, without his paper's assistance, been able to maintain an unequal fight with circumstances that were naturally adverse to its cause. Surely this record by itself justified the words of Trevelyan, and remains a living tribute to the power of the press. Among the regular readers of the paper have been men so far apart in opinion as John Bright, Cardinal Manning, the late Dukes of Argyll and Westminster, Rhodes, and Chamberlain.
>
> From a purely technical point of view it will interest newspaper men to hear that *The Irish World* is one of the few papers which have ever been able to flourish by their circulation alone. I once asked a prominent advertising man in New York if he could explain this phenomenon, and his answer is worth recording. He said: "It is one of the few papers in existence that was ever absolutely sure of its principles and couldn't be bribed to change them. Its existence independently of advertisers is an object-lesson in the value of sincerity and shows to what an extent that quality can find admirers in the world."
>
> As exemplifying this tenacity of principle, the same advertising agent assured me that he had once on behalf of a whisky firm offered *The Irish World* five thousand dollars for space in one issue in which to advertise a particular brand of whisky. The advertisement was promptly refused, the proprietors of the paper being the most strenuous advocates of the temperance principle.
>
> Again, *The Irish World*, till quite recent years, for long held the record for the biggest issue. During the height of the Nationalist campaign in the 80's a single issue numbered 1,600,000 copies the extra expense of this gigantic "pull" being borne by the proprietors for the principles of their movement.
>
> Much has been written in the English press about the "arch-terror of the Fenian movement," as a London daily has described the late editor. The reality was altogether different, and in Mr. Ford there was incomparably more of the scholar and



★★★ FIFTEEN DOLLARS TWENTY SEVEN CENTS

SAVES TIME

THERE is a machine that writes "*and protects*" checks 25% faster than the fastest method heretofore known.

It saves time enough to repay the cost of the machine every 6 months or so (to the average business).

The business-like appearance and legibility it gives to the amount of your check is in itself worth the cost.

No check written by this machine can possibly be raised—and that may save your bank account.

Even the man or (woman) who never writes a check except to pay the grocer's bill is on the danger line without this

Protectograph Check-Writer

If you do not realize that every unprotected check you sign carries the possibility of being raised and wiping out the last dollar in your bank account, then let us remind you that there is at least Fifteen Million Dollars of loss on bogus checks yearly. When a crook gets hold of your check for a dollar or two, he has your official bank signature—he leaves that, changes the amount to suit himself, and your bank has to honor it—pay the cold cash right out of your account. If your neighbor has suffered, he wouldn't tell you—his pride and business credit are at stake.

The one method of Check Protection (in use 14 years) that has never yet been beaten, even by experts, is the Protectograph principle.

The Protectograph Check-Writer writes the amount in words—in two separate colors—a word at each stroke, fast as your hands can move.

Each word is cut into shreds and indelible ink is forced through and through the shreds under enormous pressure. Any attempt to alter the amount of the check *destroys it and makes it worthless.*

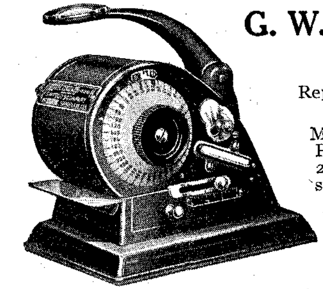
The amounts are written *in blue*—denominations *in red*, plain as print. This makes mistakes impossible in reading the amounts.

If you saved only 15c to 25c a day in labor (we will demonstrate that) this little machine would pay for itself in a few months.

Write us and we will send you a new book by Detective Burns on the subject of Check Raising, showing "horrible examples" of the clever work of check raisers.

Pin the coupon to your business stationery, because banks expect us not to furnish this "confidential" information except to responsible business men who are entitled to know the dangers of signing unprotected checks.

With it, we send you samples of the beautiful work of the Protectograph Check-Writer. It will surprise you and may save your bank account.



G. W. Todd & Co., 1143 University Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

Representatives in Every Large City

Manufacturers of the Protectograph (nearly 250,000 in use) which stamps this familiar line.

NOT OVER THIRTY DOLLARS 30

FREE

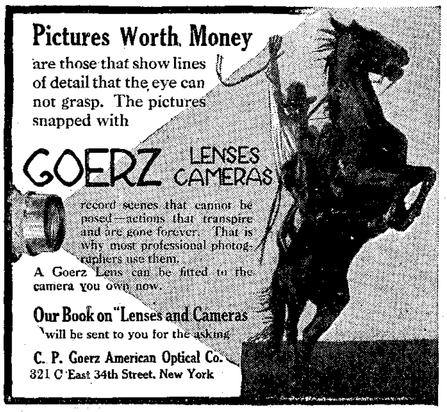
Please mail to address shown on letterhead, samples of Protectograph Check-Writing, and the book by Detective Burns.

Name____________________

To G. W. Todd & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Lit. Dig. 10-18-13

Autograph Letters of Celebrities Bought and Sold.
Send for price lists.
Walter R. Benjamin, 225 5th Ave., N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1887
Pub. "THE COLLECTOR," $1 a year.

TEACHERS desiring absolutely safe investments for moderate amounts at profitable rates should have their names added to the mailing list of the **Hennepin Mortgage Loan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.** No Charge.



Pictures Worth Money are those that show lines of detail that the eye can not grasp. The pictures snapped with GOERZ LENSES CAMERAS record scenes that cannot be posed—actions that transpire and are gone forever. That is why most professional photographers use them.

A Goerz Lens can be fitted to the camera you own now.

Our Book on "Lenses and Cameras" will be sent to you for the asking

C. P. Goerz American Optical Co.
321 C East 34th Street, New York

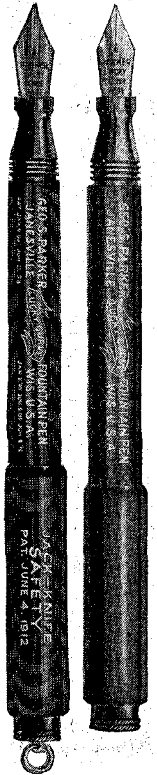
8½ Pound Electric Suction Cleaner

At last a suction cleaner a woman can handle as easily as a carpet sweeper. Weighs no more. Takes up only two-thirds as much room. Can be packed away in small box. Rolls on rubber-tired wheels—moved without effort. More powerful than big unwieldy machines.

The Morrow

10 Days Free Trial We take all the risk. Write today for free book and big 30-Day Offer. Postal will do.

The Morrow Company, Dept. 2377, Waukegan, Ill.
Good Territory Still Open. Dealers and Agents Write.



An End to Inky Fingers!

My handy little "Jack Knife Safety" Pen means no more inky, smeary fingers for fountain pen users. The "lucky curve" and special ink lock make this a perfectly safe and cleanly pen.
Geo. S. Parker.

PARKER LUCKY CURVE Jack Knife Safety Fountain Pen

Think of a pen you can carry upside down or rightside up—in any position—any pocket—anywhere—free from worry and inky fingers? "Sounds" good, doesn't it? And it *is* good—and *true* of my Jack Knife Safety Pen. It can't leak—can't smear your fingers—a real annoyance-proof pen that is always as clean as a hound's tooth and writes as smooth as glass.

The Lucky Curve
The fortunate discovery that made the Parker leak-proof.
Stops the leak

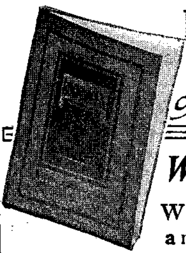
The pens shown here are only two of hundreds of styles in Parker Jack Knife Safety, Standard and Self-Filling Pens, at $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up.

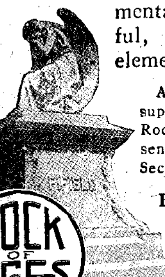
FREE TRIAL 15,000 Dealers sell Parker Pens on trial. If you can't locate a dealer, send for complete illustrated catalog.

No. 23½ (ring) $3.25 No. 20 $2.50

Parker Pen Company
60 Mill St. Janesville, Wis.

You are cordially invited to visit our New York Retail Store in the big Woolworth Building.





FREE BOOK for PURCHASERS of MEMORIALS

WHAT STONE?

When you purchase a memorial, be sure that the fine sentiments you wish expressed are *permanently* represented on a stone of everlasting quality. Our free booklet, "The Rock of Ages" will tell you the full story of

DARK BARRE GRANITE
"The Rock of Ages"

—the one stone best fitted for monumental purposes; beautiful, never fading and element-proof.

Any monument dealer can supply memorials of "The Rock of Ages," but you should send for our booklet today. Second edition ready.

BOUTWELL, MILNE & VARNUM CO.
Dept. C
Rock of Ages Quarries
BARRE, VT.

ROCK OF AGES

student than of the agitator. He was one of the most authoritative American students of Shakespeare, while Newman was an open book to him. He found his practical vocation as editor of *The Irish World*, the editorials of which organ have, even to the present time, maintained an individual style which places them among the very highest type of journalistic work performed in America.

TOO YOUNG TO GET A HERO MEDAL

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Freddie Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, performed a deed of extraordinary heroism, and yet he is not a hero, according to the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. The reason he failed to receive any reward was that the Commission ruled that he had "not yet reached the age of discretion." Freddie is the son of a non-commissioned officer of the Salvation Army, and his case was presented to F. M. Wilmot, manager of the Commission, at Pittsburg, by Col. John E. Margetts, national secretary of the children's department of the Army, with headquarters at 122 West Fourteenth Street, New York City. The little boy saved Tenia Daily, his playmate, from drowning. The particulars are given by the New York *Globe:*

Colonel Margetts' statement of the lad's bravery was supported by a number of persons who witnessed the deed. Freddie, according to these statements, jumped into the river in the rear of the prison at Columbus, and, just as the girl was sinking for the last time, seized her by the hair and dragged her to the shore.

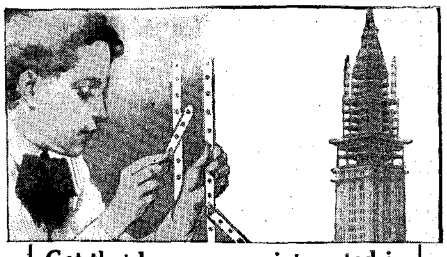
For some time eye-witnesses said they feared both children would be drowned. Freddie, when the rescue was accomplished, was nearly unconscious and the little girl apparently dead. They were both revived, however, in a brief time. The women in the neighborhood screamed and the big boys looked helplessly at each other, fearing to follow the example of the devoted lad. Several men appeared on the scene just in time to see the children fall helplessly on the bank after escaping from the water.

Manager Wilmot's letter reads in part:

"The Carnegie Hero Fund applies to acts in which conclusive evidence may be obtained showing that the person performing the act voluntarily risked his own life in saving, or attempting to save, the life of a fellow being, or who voluntarily has sacrificed himself in a heroic manner for the benefit of others.

"This five-year-old child's act, I regret to say, is not of a character to bring it within the scope of this fund, as, thus far, the Commission has not seen its way clear to give favorable consideration to acts performed by children who have not reached the age of discretion."

"Of course," said Colonel Margetts, "the Commission has a perfect right to make any rules it sees fit. But if a child is to be denied a reward because it has not reached an age of accountability or responsibility, surely it would be wrong, according to the same process of reasoning, to punish it for wrongful acts until it



Get that boy you are interested in a set of MECCANO

The steel frame work that a boy bolts together today with pieces of

MECCANO

not only is a wonderful structure to him but it may become a giant skyscraper tomorrow.

See a set of the brass and nickeled steel pieces of Meccano at your toy or sporting goods store. Look through the book of designs at the wonderful things a boy can build with Meccano, yet these designs only hint at the possibilities of Meccano in the hands of a boy with originality.

Be sure name Meccano is on box

If your dealer does not keep Meccano, write to us for catalog showing models any boy can build and let us tell you more about this most instructive and most interesting Meccano.

THE EMBOSSING COMPANY
47 Church St., Albany, N. Y.

MAKERS OF Toys that Teach

The Life of Tolstoy By Paul Birukoff

"An exceptionally clear and vigorous summary of a remarkable character and a remarkable career."
Boston Transcript.

"Has real value on account of the author's personal acquaintance with Tolstoy."
New York Sun.

Illustrated with many new and excellent photographs.
Cloth, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.60

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

THE ONLY SHUR-ON IS MADE BY KIRSTEIN

You need a Shur-on if you need glasses

A properly adjusted Shur-on stays in place comfortably. Stylish in appearance. Simple in construction.

TEST YOUR OWN EYES

Read with each eye at thirteen inches. If the type blurs, have your eyes examined by the best man you know. Say to him, "I want lenses in a Shur-on Eyeglass or Spectacle Mounting." Remember the name Shur-on is stamped in the bridge and the T mark is in the finger grips to protect you.

Write for "How to Buy Glasses Intelligently."

E. Kirstein Sons Co
Ave. K
Rochester, N. Y.
Established in 1864

LOOK FOR Shur-on THE NAME IN THE BRIDGE OR THIS MARK IN FINGERGRIPS

reaches the age of discretion, whatever that may be.

"I am keenly disappointed. I was under the impression that no person was excluded from the benefits of the Carnegie Hero Fund who has performed deeds of the character mentioned."

Freddie lives with his parents at 139 South Scioto Street, Columbus.

BOMBITA OF THE BULL RING

BOMBITA has retired. And since he was a successful Spanish matador, handsome, expert, and popular, he has amassed a fortune of perhaps a million dollars, according to an article in the New York *Evening Post*. But the news of his retirement is most interesting, we read, not because of the many dollars Bombita has amassed, or of the 3,000 bulls he has slain, but because this matador abandons his career while still in possession of all the agility of youth—while still "on the sunny side of thirty." A New Yorker is quoted in *The Evening Post* who tells of seeing Bombita twice. The first time was when this petted idol of Spanish femininity was leading a strike of matadors who wanted more money for meeting the particularly dangerous bulls raised by one Señor Miura. The second occasion was at the Plaza de Toros in Madrid, and here Bombita was seen in action. The "New Yorker's" vivid story of a typical bull-ring episode is given in *The Evening Post:*

> It was when the last bull was brought on that the trouble began. He was one of Miura's, an agile, snappy, vicious little jabonera, and the toreros were wary of him from the start. He showed his gameness from the moment that he dashed into the ring with ribbon streamers flying from the cruel prong that is thrust into the shoulder of every bull as he goes through the gate leading from his pen into the arena. He galloped out with a toss of his horns and a lashing of his tail that seemed to say, "Just a moment, good people. I will have this ring cleared of these impertinent little creatures in satin and gold braid in half a jiffy!" And he made good, so far as one of the poor chaps was concerned.
>
> The first incident that set the bull-fighters on their guard was the tossing of Gaona, a visiting Mexican matador, who took a turn with the capa among Bombita's crew. Luckily, the bull's horns did not penetrate his body, but he was tossed on the bull's nose, and came near to being gored as he lay quietly where he had fallen, before the other toreros could distract the animal with their capes.
>
> Then came the tragedy of the afternoon. Lajartillo, which means little lizzard—all bull-fighters take the name of some animal or implement or weapon, such as Bombita, little bomb; Cuchillo, knife, and so on—was one of Bombita's banderilleros, one of the men who insert the gaily decked spindles in the bull's shoulders. He placed the banderillas beautifully, stepping aside with ever so slight and graceful a movement as the bull charged, and the crowd yelled its joy at his cleverness. It was

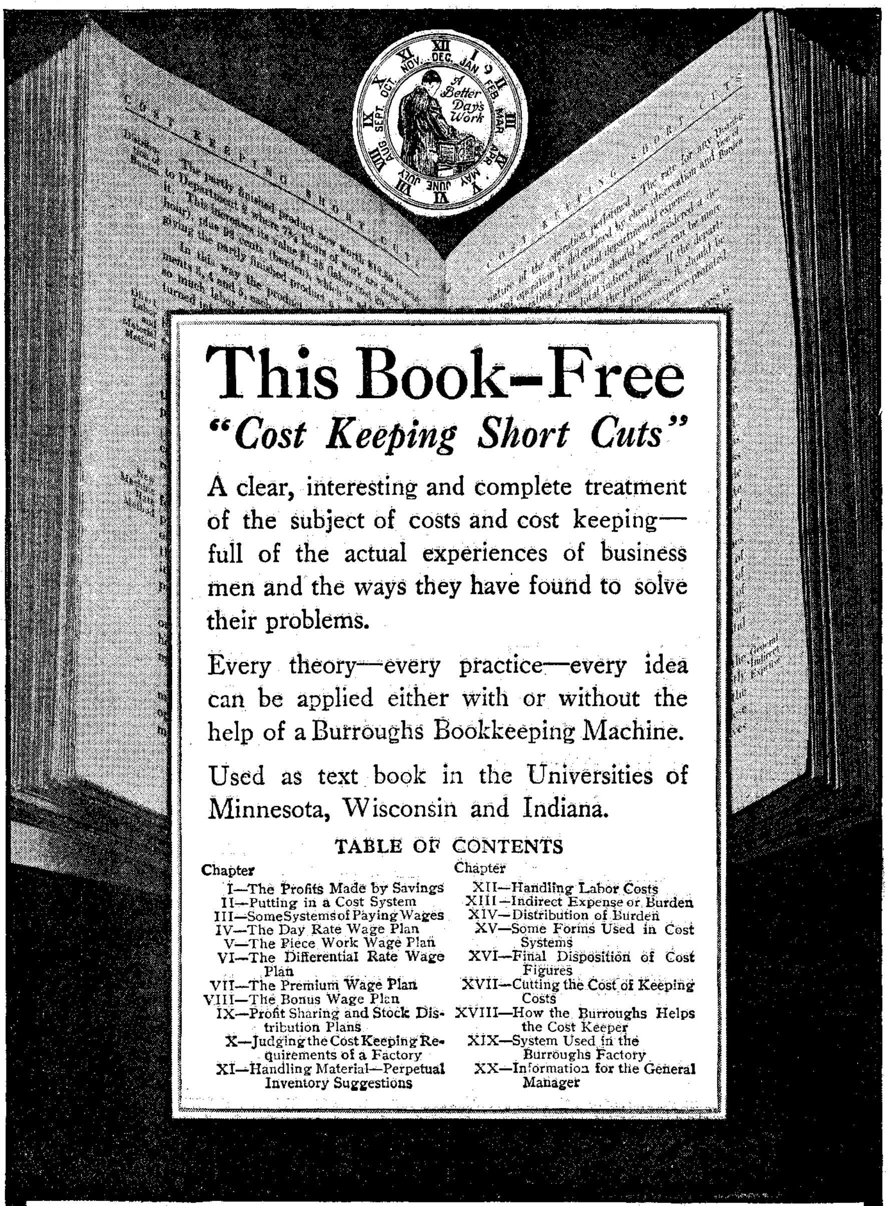


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter
I—The Profits Made by Savings
II—Putting in a Cost System
III—Some Systems of Paying Wages
IV—The Day Rate Wage Plan
V—The Piece Work Wage Plan
VI—The Differential Rate Wage Plan
VII—The Premium Wage Plan
VIII—The Bonus Wage Plan
IX—Profit Sharing and Stock Distribution Plans
X—Judging the Cost Keeping Requirements of a Factory
XI—Handling Material—Perpetual Inventory Suggestions

Chapter
XII—Handling Labor Costs
XIII—Indirect Expense or Burden
XIV—Distribution of Burden
XV—Some Forms Used in Cost Systems
XVI—Final Disposition of Cost Figures
XVII—Cutting the Cost of Keeping Costs
XVIII—How the Burroughs Helps the Cost Keeper
XIX—System Used in the Burroughs Factory
XX—Information for the General Manager

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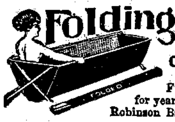

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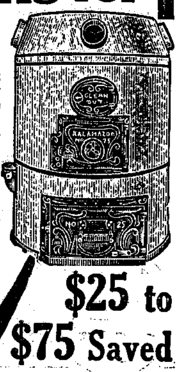

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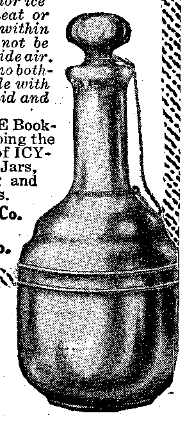

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evidently that applause which caused his undoing, for, thinking doubtless that the bull was safely by, he turned to bow. But the bull had not turned its attention to the other men in the ring, and as Lajartillo turned it charged him from behind, and one horn penetrated the base of his skull.

This didn't stop the show—it never does—and when Bombita ran out into the ring and "dedicated" the bull to some unknown in the crowd, there was an anxious hush over the entire arena. But Bombita was as nonchalant as you please. The bull had been teased into a fury. The matador advanced on him with the bright scarlet rag held out across his sword-blade, and talked to him in a quiet, conversational drawl, but, I was told, in most abusive language. There was a little preliminary play with the red rag, and then Bombita delivered the death stroke, beautifully, exactly between the shoulder-blades.

This done, the crowd leapt down into the ring, some to lift Bombita on their shoulders, some to kick and execrate the fallen bull, and more to rush to the spot where Lajartillo had fallen, and gather up handfuls of the blood-soaked sand as mementoes.

A PROFESSOR TURNED PEANUT-VENDER

EVERY now and then we read of a teacher of more or less prominence who has abandoned his profession because of poor pay and turned business man or bought a farm in the West, but it is indeed a rare thing for one to quit acting as transmitter between text-books and youthful brains in order that he may devote his time to peddling peanuts. Prof. A. E. Munier, formerly instructor in French at the Lake Forest Academy, Chicago, has not forsaken his books forever, but he has gone into the peanut business to make his fortune, and all the teaching he does is when children in the streets of the Windy City ask him to help them with translations. His own story is told in an interview printed in the New York *World:*

"There was too much monotony about the old job," he said. "It paid fair and the associations were pleasant, but I make more money selling peanuts.

"I am only twenty-six years old, so it is not strange that I should be adventurous. I love the road and its lure; the free air; the nomadic life of the gipsy. To be sure, tho, I do not sleep outdoors. When it rains I stay in my wagon.

"My adventures? They are of the simple kind. They are, let us say, 'adventures in contentment'—a barking of dogs, the wave of a pretty girl's hand, or a roguish smile, a passing machine-load of people made happy with popcorn or peanuts, and always stretching ahead run the reaches of the road. Who can say what may befall beyond the turn of a road? Perhaps I shall meet my fate some day around a bend. I am unmarried!"

"You have forgotten your books and your work in translations?" was asked.

"Not yet; I am trying to. I am on a vacation. Vergil, Horace, Cæsar, Homer, Cicero—they must all become dusty on my

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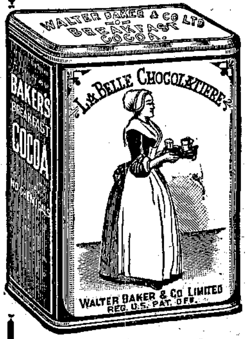

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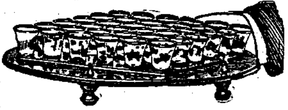

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"But I am not allowed altogether to forget my books. The students who know me and to whom I sell my wares, will not let me. Often they gather about my wagon and I help them with their French or their Latin or their Greek. In return they buy peanuts and popcorn and chewing-gum.

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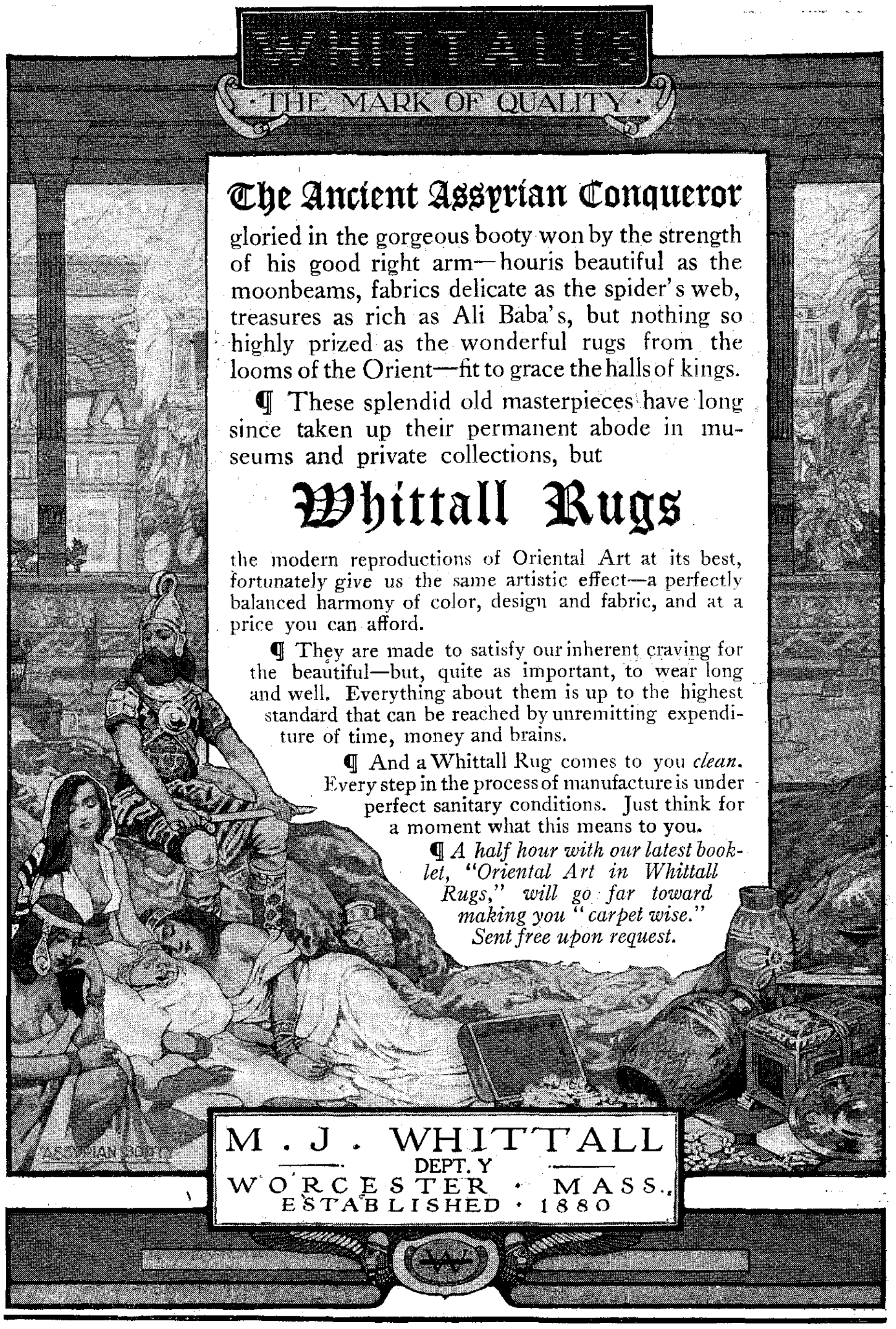
HOW HELEN KELLER "SEES" LIFE

MANY have been puzzled by Helen Keller's ability to write familiarly of things about which a person both blind and deaf would be expected to know very little, and not a few have doubted the authorship of some of the articles which have appeared under her name. Recently she wrote a Socialistic article for *The Outlook*, and a friend and literary adviser remarked to her that he had heard men say, "How can she know about life, about people, about affairs?" The question interested Miss Keller, and she wrote a letter to the editors of *The Outlook* explaining how she keeps in touch with humanity and its doings. The letter, published as a preface to her article, is a new chapter of the life-story of this remarkable woman, who, in the opinion of the late Mark Twain, is one of the two most wonderful personalities the world has known since the beginning of the nineteenth century—Napoleon Bonaparte being the other. She writes:

> I must plead guilty to the charge that I am deaf and blind, altho I forget this fact most of the time. Occasionally I come into sharp collision with the stone wall out in my back field, and for a second or two there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I am blind. When my friends tell me they can not hear me speak because a freight-train is passing, I realize that I am deaf. But I do not feel so very sorry; for it is not pleasant to have one's thoughts disturbed by the noise of a freight-train.
>
> As for the other charges, they are groundless; they are ridiculous. My blindness does not shut me out from a knowledge of what is happening about me. True, I did not witness the recent dreadful wreck at Stamford; neither did most people in the United States. But that did not prevent me, any more than it prevented them, from knowing about it. To be sure, I can not hear my neighbors discuss the events and questions of the day; but, judging from what is repeated to me of those discussions—and all that they say is often repeated conscientiously—I feel that I do not miss much.
>
> I prefer to use the eye and the ear of the world which the printed page makes mine. I prefer to read the opinions of well-informed persons, clear thinkers like Alfred Russel Wallace, William Morris, Bernard



The Ancient Assyrian Conqueror gloried in the gorgeous booty won by the strength of his good right arm—houris beautiful as the moonbeams, fabrics delicate as the spider's web, treasures as rich as Ali Baba's, but nothing so highly prized as the wonderful rugs from the looms of the Orient—fit to grace the halls of kings.

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Shaw, Sir Oliver Lodge, H. G. Wells, William English Walling, Judge Lindsey, Robert Hunter, Karl Kautsky, Herbert Spencer, Darwin, and Marx. You say, "But what do you know about life that enables you to judge of the competency of such men to give an opinion?" If books are not life, I do not know what they are. In the writings of poets, sages, prophets is recorded all that men have seen, heard, and felt. Having all this in the grasp of my two hands, my means of observing what is going on in the world is not so very limited, after all. I have all the keys to the doors of knowledge. I am benefited by every observation made by scientist, philosopher, prophet. The eyes of the mind are stronger, more penetrating, and more reliable than our physical eyes. We can see a lot of things with a little common-sense light to aid our perceptions.

I have never been a captain of industry or a strike-breaker or a soldier; neither have most people. But I have studied about them, and I think I understand their relation to society. At all events, I claim my right to discuss them. I also know something about gambling; for I gambled once, in stocks and bonds—once only; for I lost all I had in that one venture. But if I did not win, somebody else did, and I had a good deal of "first-hand experience."

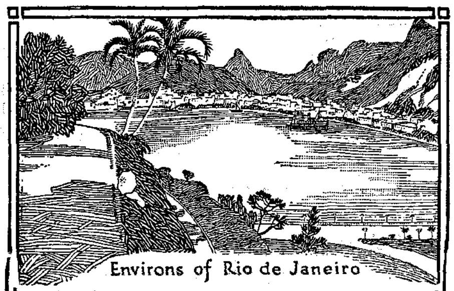
I have worked for the blind. I have come into contact with them. I have taken an active part in meetings and spoken before legislatures in their behalf. I have studied their problems, and, in order to understand them fully, I found it necessary to study the problems of the seeing among whom the blind live and work. I have found that the needs and difficulties of the sightless are similar to the needs and difficulties of all who are handicapped in the struggle for a livelihood, for education, for equal opportunity. If this work for the blind is not "first-hand experience," I do not know where you or I can get it.

Finally, I have visited sweat-shops, factories, crowded slums of New York and Washington. Of course I could not see the squalor; but if I could not see it, I could smell it. With my own hands I could feel pinched, dwarfed children tending their younger brothers and sisters while their mothers tended machines in near-by factories. Besides the advantages of books and of personal experience, I have the advantage of a mind trained to think. In most people I talk with thought is infantile. In the well-educated it is rare. In time their minds become automatic machines. People do not like to think. If one thinks, one must reach conclusions, and conclusions are not always pleasant. They are a thorn in the spirit. But I consider it a priceless gift and a deep responsibility to think. Thought—intelligent thought—gives new eyes to the blind and new ears to the deaf.

Silence Best Policy.—MRS. NEWED—"I am in an awful fix, mama."

MRS. EAGLEBEAK—"What is the matter?"

MRS. NEWED—"I went through George's pockets last night to hunt for change, as you advised me to, and I found some letters which I gave him to post last week, and now I dare not scold about the letters for fear he'll scold about my going through his pockets."—*Puck.*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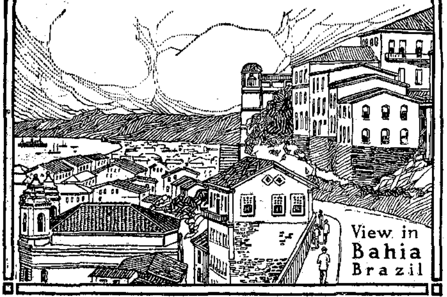

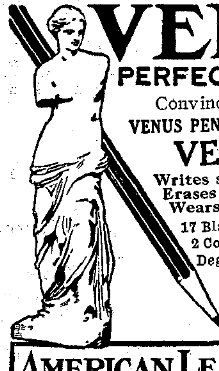

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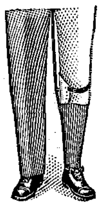

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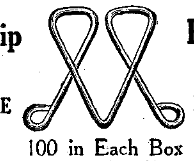

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JULIA—"She doesn't even want to eat the things that the doctors forbid."—*Life.*

Or the Form.—YOUNG WIFE—"That pudding I have just made for you is a poem."

HUBBY—"And I suppose I'm to be the waste-basket."—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

The Big Item.—"Does it take much money to send a boy to college?" asked the Boob.

"No," replied the Cheerful Idiot. "It's keeping him there that takes the coin."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Boys, Try This.—PROGRESSIVE OFFSPRING—"Pause, father! Is that whip sterilized?"—*Life.*

Not Always Pure.—MORALIST—"The outsider who buys stocks is a gambler, pure and simple."

TICKER—"Especially simple."—*Judge.*

The New Age

Of the iron age we often hear,
And the fabled age of gold,
But now the income tax brings near
An age of wealth untold.
—*New York Sun.*

The Wisest Goddess.—When entertaining some school children at her country house a certain famous spinster took them round the rooms and pointed out the beautiful things in them. "This," she said, indicating a statue, "is Minerva." "Was Minerva married?" asked one of the little girls. "No, my child," said the spinster, with a smile; "Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

A Diver's Disease.—"What," inquired the Sunday-school teacher of her youthful pupils,—"what are divers diseases?"

Bashful or ignorant, the scholars clung tenaciously to the doctrine that little boys should be seen and not heard.

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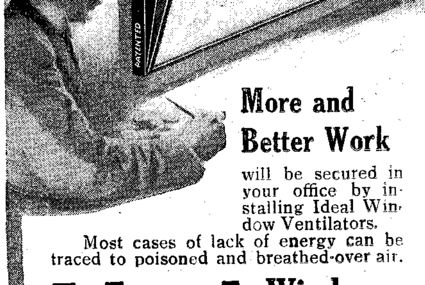
Then Johnnie's arm shot up.

"Well," asked the teacher.

"Please, miss," answered Johnnie, "water on the brain."—*Sacred Heart Review.*



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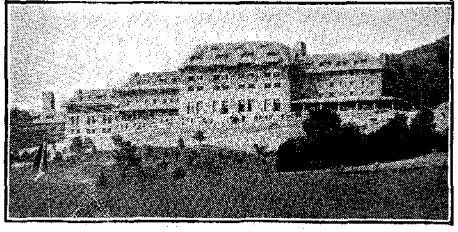

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Jefferson Was Right.—"Do you truly and honestly believe that all men are born free and equal?" asked Jimpson of the genial philosopher.

"I sure do," replied the G. P. "Free of all responsibility, and equal to not less than three square meals a day."—*Life.*

Getting Even.—"Why do you insist on trying to sell me beefsteak and beans and buckwheat cakes?" demanded the barber. "I told you all I wanted was two fried eggs."

"Well, I was in your shop yesterday," retorted the restaurant man. "All I wanted was a shave, but you bulldozed me into a shampoo, a foam fizz, and a tonic rub."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

High Speed.—The old mountaineer, who was standing on the corner of the main street in a certain little Kentucky town, had never seen an automobile.

When a good-sized touring-car came rushing up the street at about thirty miles an hour and slowed down just enough to take the corner on two wheels, his astonishment was extreme.

The old fellow watched the disappearing car with bulging eyes and open mouth. Then, turning to a bystander, he remarked solemnly:

"The horses must sho'ly ha' been traveling some when they got loose from that gen'leman's carriage!"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Not Any More.—They were gazing out of the window of the Pullman car. The thin man was rapturously admiring the sunset.

"Ah, Nature is a real artist," exclaimed the thin man, addressing the fat man who sat in the opposite seat. "Have you never gazed at her wonders? Have you never watched the lambent flame of dawn life leaping across the dome of the world? Have you never watched the red-stained islets floating in lakes of fire? Have you never been drawn by the ragged, raven's-wing, sky-fantoms as they blotted out the pale moon? Have you never felt the amazement of these things?"

"Not since I swore off," replied the fat man, as he prepared to hunt another seat.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

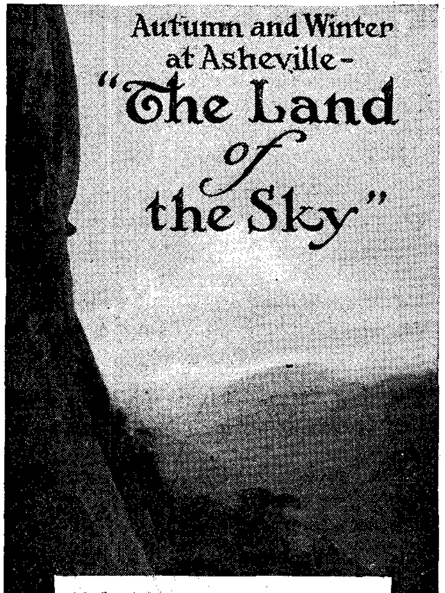
Experienced.—During an Episcopal convention in Boston, one of the bishops had an experience he will long remember. He was a portly man, weighing over three hundred pounds. One afternoon while walking through Boston Common he sat down on one of the benches to rest. When he attempted to get up, he failed in the effort. He tried again and failed. About this time a little girl, poorly clad, came along and was attracted by the struggles of the bishop. Stepping up to him, she exclaimed:

"Don't you want me to give you a lift?"

The bishop gazed at her in amazement and exclaimed:

"Why, you can't help me. You are too little."

"No, I am not," she replied. "I have helped my pa get up many times when he was drunker than you are."—*Homiletic Review.*



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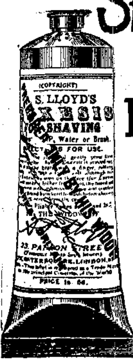

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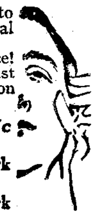

October School Days.—" What do you know about Ceres? "

" Do you mean de world's series? " asked the new kid in school.—*Washington Herald.*

Too Rural.—ART DEALER—" This is a beautiful scene from 'Hamlet.' "

MRS. NEWRICH—" I don't care for hamlets. Show me a good-sized city."—*Judge.*

Domestic Repartee.—" You're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me, your wife."

" Well, you try being dumb, and see how kind I'll be."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Long Wait.—" Johnny, I don't believe you've studied your geography."

" No, mum; I heard pa say the map of the world was changing every day, an' I thought I'd wait a few years till things got settled."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Eliminating Death's Horror.—The Excelsior fiddling band has started on its rehearsals to get ready to play for the hog-killings this fall. With this music being rendered the hogs seem not to care to live any longer.—*Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

Reconsidered.—" Judge," said the forewoman of the jury of ladies, " we want to speak to you about that sealed verdict we just rendered."

" Well, ladies? "

" Can we unseal it and add a postscript? "—*Washington Herald.*

Fire-Drill. — FACTORY PROPRIETOR — " Fire-drill, if you please, ladies ! Division A will endeavor to batter down that locked iron door; Division B will leap from the windows; Division C will remain quietly at the tables until suffocated—all just as you would have to do in case of an actual fire. March ! "—*Life.*

Doubled Order.—A salesman had taken a large order in the north of Scotland for a consignment of hardware, and endeavored to press upon the canny Scottish manager who had given the order a box of Havana cigars.

" Naw," he replied. " Don't try to bribe a man. I couldna tak' them—and I am a member of the kirk."

" But will you accept them as a present?"

" I couldna," said the Scot.

" Well, then," said the traveler, " suppose I sell you the cigars for a nominal sum—say sixpence? "

" Weel, in that case," replied the Scot, " since you press me, and no' liking to refuse an offer weel meant, I think I'll tak' twa boxes."—*New York Mail.*

Premature.—A New York lawyer tells of an English widow who, by reason of certain legal complications, found it necessary to retain a distinguished attorney to represent her in the adjustment of her late husband's estate.

" You will," said the attorney, during the course of their consultation, " you will get your third out of the estate."

" Oh ! " exclaimed the widow, aghast, " how can you say such a thing, with my second scarcely cold in his grave ! "—*Green Bag.*

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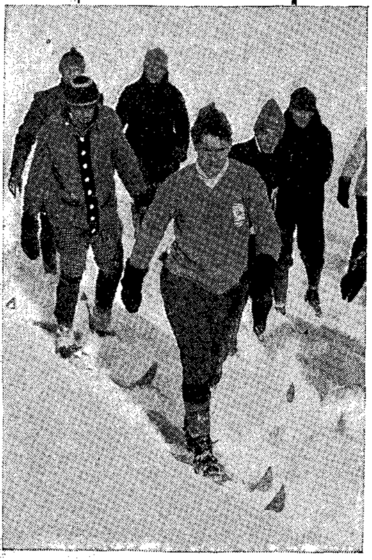

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

October 2.—President Menocal calls an extra session of the Cuban Congress to deal with finances, public works, and army reforms.

The price of radium is advanced $10,000 a gram. A pound would now cost more than $52,000,000.

October 4.—The Peruvian Congress votes an amendment to the Constitution granting religious toleration.

October 5.—It is announced that the Mexican Constitutionalists have set up an independent government, with Hermasillo, Sonora, as its capital, and General Carranza as President.

It is announced that more than 1,000 business concerns in Germany have promised to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

October 6.—James W. Gerard, the new United States Ambassador to Germany, arrives in Berlin and informally assumes the duties of his office.

October 7.—Without firing a shot, Mexican Federals take possession of Piedras Negras, erstwhile provisional capital of the Constitutionalists.

E. J. Chamberlain, of Montreal, is reelected president of the Grand Trunk Railway system.

General Li Yuen Heng is elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic.

Count Vincenzo Macchi di Cellere is appointed Italian Ambassador to Washington.

October 8.—The American Minister to Santo Domingo, James M. Sullivan, induces the warring factions in the Republic to sign a peace pact.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

October 2.—The Democratic Tariff Bill is passed by the Senate by a vote of 36 to 17.

October 3.—Attorney-General McReynolds confirms the report that he will institute civil suit for dissolution of the merger of railroad, steamship, and trolley lines comprizing the New Haven system.

President Wilson signs the Underwood-Simmons Tariff Bill at the White House before a gathering of the Democratic party leaders, and it becomes a law at midnight.

October 4.—The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill with the amendment to abolish the Commerce Court, but with it the Walsh Amendment by which the Commerce Court Judges will become auxiliary Circuit Judges.

It is estimated that the Government will lose $10,000,000 of revenue under the new Tariff Law by the withdrawal from bonded warehouses of $100,000,000 worth of commodities.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, majority leader in the House, issues a formal statement announcing his candidacy for the United States Senate from Alabama, to succeed the late Joseph F. Johnston.

October 5.—The Republican National Committee is summoned to assemble in Washington December 19, with a view to considering the question of calling a national convention, the need for which, it is said, will be determined by a decision on the committee's power to change the party rules.

October 7.—President Wilson intimates that a powerful lobby is trying to defeat currency legislation along the lines laid down in the Administration Bill.

GENERAL

October 3.—Colonel Roosevelt and party sail for South America, where he will first lecture in the larger cities and then explore regions hitherto untrod by white men.

October 6.—At the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Boston, representatives of country banks having capital ranging from $25,000 to $250,000 go on record, with practical unanimity, against the principal provisions of the Owen-Glass Currency Bill.

The City of Nome, Alaska, is almost destroyed by a storm. Five hundred houses are demolished, but no lives are lost.

Francis Burton Harrison, the new Governor-General of the Philippines, in an address delivered on his arrival at Manila, announces that the policy of the Wilson Administration is to give the people of the islands a greater voice in their government, with a view to ultimate independence.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. B.," Richmond Hill, New York.—"(1) Would it be right to say that *division* was a diversion of *vision?* (2) Is the root affinity the same in the following words: *division, revision, provision,* and *vision?*"

(1) *Division* is from the Latin *divisus*, pp. of *divido*, divide, from *di-*, for *dis-*, apart, and *uidere*, to part (a lost verb from the same root as the Latin *uid-ua*, a widow. Its Indo-Germanic root *vidh*, means to part, split; Sanskrit *vidhyati*, to penetrate. *Vision* is from the Latin *visus*, pp. of *videre*, see. Its Indo-Germanic root is *vid-*, know, Sanskrit *vêda*, knowledge, *vindâmi*, find. In view of this it would not be right to make the statement suggested, for the word *diversion* means "turning aside from an accustomed course or line of action already established," and, as is shown above, the two words referred to follow separate and distinct courses.

(2) The root affinity of *vision, provision*, and *revision* is the same. *Provision* is from the Latin *provisus*, pp. of *providere*, from *pro*, forward, and *videre*, see (compare *vision*, above.) *Revision* is from the Latin *revisus*, pp. of *revidere*, see again, from *re-*, again, and *videre*, see.

"C. F. A.," Hot Springs, Ark.—"(1) In the following sentences, which are the correct verbs? (a) The chair *sits* (*sets*) in the corner; (b) The hen *sits* (*sets*) on her eggs; (c) I *set* (*sit*) the table and it *sits* (*sets*) there. (2) Is 'set' ever properly used intransitively except in denoting *below or at the horizon* or *beginning a journey?*"

(1) The verb *sit* is intransitive; its forms are (I) *sit*, (I) *sat*, (I have) *sat*. The verb *set* is transitive; it is the "causative" of *sit*, and means "to cause to sit," "to make sit." The sentences you quote should stand as follows: (a) The chair *sits* in the corner [*stands* would be much better]. (b) The hen *sits* on her eggs. (c) I *set* the table and it *sits* [*stands* is better] there.

(2) The verb *set* is used as an intransitive verb in three or more senses: (1) "to settle" (as of the sun or moon); (2) "to become set" (as of mortar); (3) "to take a position" (as of a hunting-dog called setter); and along with adverbs and prepositions: to *set out* on a journey, to *set* to work, etc.

"B. H. G.," Monroe, La.—"Kindly explain the difference in the meaning and use of the terms 'suffragist' and 'suffragette.'"

Suffragette is the narrower term. It means "an advocate of suffrage for women," applies only to women, and is generally used to refer to the *militant* type at present conspicuous in England. *Suffragist* has several meanings: a *suffragist* is (1) one who is a voter; (2) one who advocates some special narrowing or broadening or other modification of the suffrage; and (3) one who advocates suffrage for women (but in this sense the phrase is generally *equal suffragist* or *woman suffragist*). A *suffragist* may be man or woman.

"W. S. R.," Temple, Texas.—"Kindly advise as to the correctness or incorrectness of the use of 'nor' in the latter clause of the following sentence: 'New currents are springing up and new creations in thought are constantly developing that change our modes of living and our views of thinking, so that in the course of years we find ourselves doing things and saying things that we did not do *nor* say before.'"

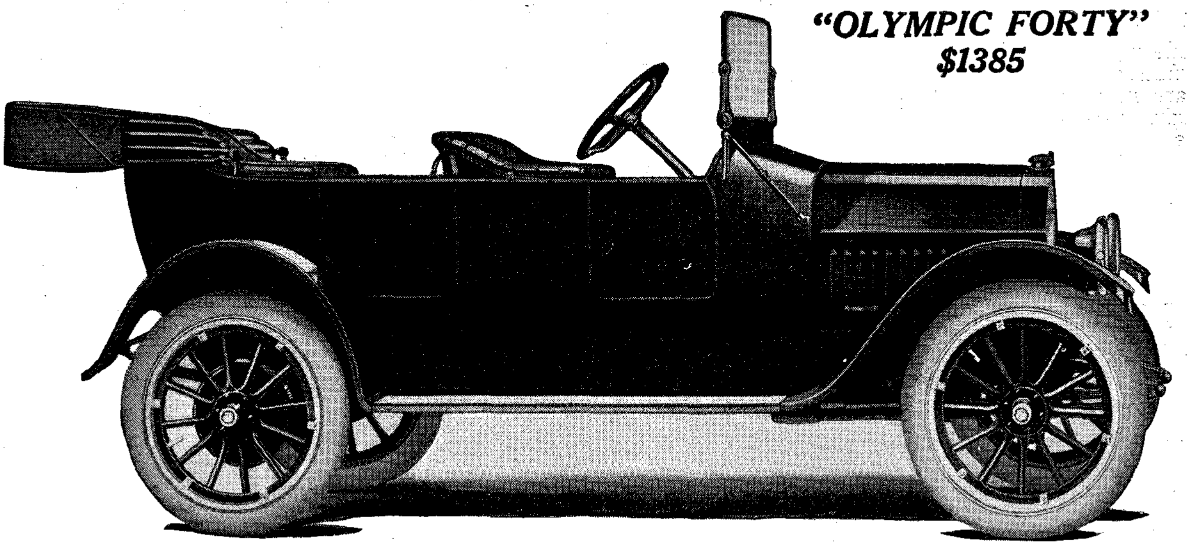
Unless it is desired to set forth two or more things as individual and distinct things, it is better after a negative to use *or* than *nor*. In the sentence quoted, *doing* and *saying* are used somewhat loosely to refer to physical and mental activities, not as separate things but as together constituting what we do. The idea would, we think, be exprest better by writing, "doing things and saying things that we did not do or say before." If the phrasing "*neither* did *nor* said before" expresses what the writer meant, then "did not do *nor* say before" is appropriate.

Jackson

Three Great Models for 1914

No Hill Too Steep—No Sand Too Deep

THE twelfth year of Jackson automobiles brings three great models, ranging from a really wonderful four-cylinder value at $1385 to a big high-powered "Six" at $2150. By every basis of comparison these three models are *leaders.* Consider their size, power, unusual comfort and their elaborate equipment, then consider the long Jackson record of superior mechanical construction and you will understand *why* the 1914 Jackson leads the way.



"OLYMPIC FORTY"
$1385

Look at the "Olympic's" size,—115-inch wheel base. Look at the power,—a full 40-horse motor. Look at the spring suspension,—full elliptic both front and rear. Look at the equipment,—every detail that you would expect to find on *any* car. Then, besides, there's the highest grade electric cranking and lighting system!

All for $1385, with honest value and honest workmanship in every part.

For quiet running we would put this "Olympic Forty" against the field. You *can* hear it running *if you listen* but it is just that sweet purr that you get from the highest price cars ever built.

Notice the long, clean running board, the graceful curve of the fenders, and the sweeping lines of the car as a whole.

The bodies are made in the Jackson factory, from high grade lumber seasoned in our own kilns, and finished in the Jackson paint shops. And they *are* finished. On every body there are nineteen separate and distinct operations in the paint shop. It is *old-fashioned,* you know, to finish bodies that way, but it's the method that gives the deep, rich, permanent finish that critical people so much desire on their automobiles.

Full elliptic springs, both front and rear, give *real* ease of riding. Wide seats and deep cushions add a wealth of comfort. Big tires, 34 x 4, help too. Equipment includes mohair top, top hood, ventilating windshield, speedometer, gasoline gauge on dash, Firestone demountable rims, extra rim, tire holders, foot rail, coat rail, pump, tools and *jack,* electric cranking and lighting system, electric horn.

Jackson "Majestic" $1885

Long stroke, four-cylinder motor, 4½ x 5¼, 45 horse power, electric cranking. Wheel base 124 inches. Tires, 36 x 4. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle. Extra roomy body. Wide seats, wide doors, 10-inch cushions. Completely equipped.

Jackson "Sultanic" $2150

Long stroke, six-cylinder motor, 55 horse power, electric cranking. Wheel base, seven passenger, 138-inches; five passenger, 132 inches. Tires, 36 x 4½. Full elliptic spring suspension front and rear. Full floating rear axle, ball bearing throughout. Completely equipped. Seven passenger model, $2300.

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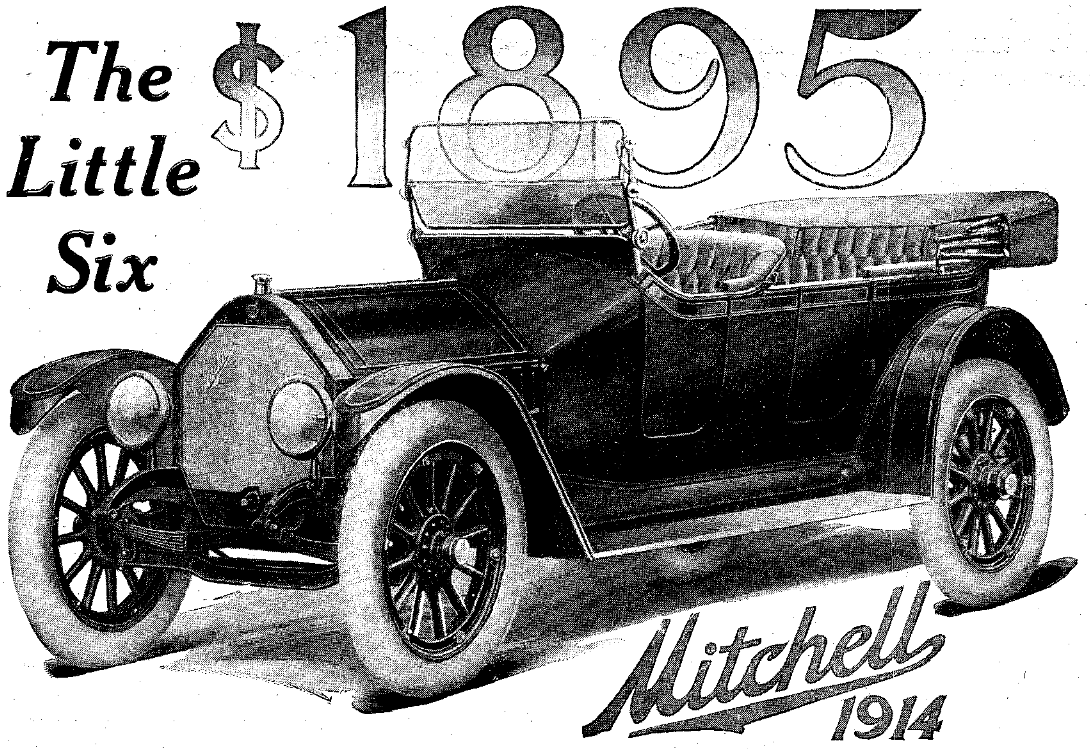
JACKSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 1318 East Main Street, Jackson, Michigan



The Original Mitchell Engineer

Again at the Head of the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company
A Matchless Line for 1914

The Mitchell 1914 Line is being produced by Engineer John W. Bate, *the man who created the Mitchell car*, and the famous Mitchell *Baby Six*. After a year's rest he returns to Racine to place the Mitchell in a *stronger position than it has ever occupied*.

The Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company, *with unlimited capital at its command*, has surrounded Mr. Bate with the best facilities and the finest factory that it is possible to build. It will back the car with the most liberal *Service-Policy for car owners* that the business mind can conceive.

Eighty years of faithful service to the American public is the Company's Guarantee

This Means for the Mitchell Car for 1914

Quality—Efficiency—Long Life

The Mitchell Little Six is the most logical value on the market. It is a six-cylinder car of aristocratic design. It has fifty horse-power, 132 inch wheel-base, five passenger capacity. It has a long, low, rakish streamline body, is luxuriously upholstered, is equipped with electric self-starter and generator, electric lights and all modern conveniences and sells for the reasonable price of **$1,895**

The Mitchell Big Six is very much the same design as the Little Six. It has sixty horse-power, 144 inch wheel-base and seats seven passengers. It has big tires and the same splendid finish throughout as the Little Six, likewise the same fine equipment. Price, - - **$2,350**

The Mitchell Four has 120 inch wheel-base, forty horse-power and seats five passengers. It is a splendid family car for little money. It is equipped precisely the same as the two sixes and sells for - - - - - - - **$1,595**

No matter which one of the Mitchell cars you select, *you will make an investment*. You have *Bate's* word for it. You have *our* word for it. And the *service* that lies behind it is *ten times better than a guarantee*. We are going to make you like the car, like us and like the agent you deal with. In all respects this is to be a Mitchell year and you will love

The Car You Ought to Have at the Price You Ought to Pay

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

80 Years of Faithful Service to the American Public

Equipment of All Mitchell Models

Electric Self-Starter and Generator.
Electric Lights.
Speedometer.
Mohair Top and Cover.
Rain Vision, Ventilating Quick Action Windshield.
Extra Removable Rim.
Double Extra Tire Carrier.
Bair Bow Holders.
License Plate Bracket.
Electric Horn.
Electric Exploring Lamp.
Complete Set of Tools.
Pump, Jack.
All included in list price.

Prices F. O. B. Racine

Features of 1914 Mitchell

Left Hand Drive.
Center Control.
Tungsten Steel Valves.
T-Head Fully Enclosed.
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Gravity Gasoline Feed.
Roomy Streamline Body.
Timken Wheel Bearings.
Full Floating Rear Axle.
Big Tires—36 Inches.
Luxurious Upholstering.
Nickel Trimmings.
Demountable Rims.
Jiffy Quick-Action Side Curtains.

Prices F. O. B. Racine